THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 144

••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

A. F. of L. Hits Recovery Plan

Britain Leads in Arms Sales

Nantucket's Beam Is Too True

Russia Scraps School System

Rome Fliers Land in Ireland

Mr. Ford Will Grow His Auto

WASHINGTON sees a struggle developing for the closing days of Congress between the Administration and the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of L. demands passage of the Connery 30-hour week bill, while Administration spokesmen say industry cannot now pay 40-hour wages for 30-hour work and that workers do not want reduction to 30-hour pay. The Federation pushes the Wagner bill, which gives representation largely to majorities in plants, meaning its own unions. The third measure is the Dill-Connery old-age pension bill, which goes beyond the Administration's present aim. The A. F. of L. seeks to serve its own ends. The Administration endeavors to further the general recovery program—It doesn't seem to see its famous "forgotten man" as embraced in the A. F. of L. unions alone.

¶ Geneva, London and Washington continue investigations which set the arms supply facts before the world. American manufacturers are found to be sending munitions to every country where soldier is being sent against soldier, but the total American shipments are rather petty. Britain has a huge lead in arms exports, with France coming second. Britain, France and America are all clamoring for systematic disarmament, talking peace—Even yet they may see a relation between arms selling and arms use.

¶ The U. S. Department of Commerce begins investigation of the sinking of Nantucket lightship by the White Star liner Olympic with loss of seven lives. This tragedy in a thick fog seems traceable to the amazing accuracy of new navigation devices. Following the Nantucket's radio beam the Olympic cuts the lightship squarely in two. The guardians of the sea lanes pay a dreadful toll for their fidelity, but a remedy against repetition will emerge—The old hazard of the liner lost in the fog is shown to be far reduced.

¶ London and Madrid have recently felt the revulsion against a planned profit out of human slaughter. At the annual meeting of Vickers Limited, the chairman, Sir Herbert Lawrence, defended his company by stating that its arms ads in German papers were for South American countries. He called arms manufacture a national service. Madrid saw the ninth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry regret its augmenting of suffering in the World War. Señor Obdulio Fernandez, presiding, urges an agreement which in wartime will be hard to keep—He begs that chemistry pledge never again to bring disaster to humanity.

¶ Soviet Russia swings back to approved methods of education after unsuccessful experimentation. A Moscow decree orders abandonment of the picturesque Communist school program. The group system, instead of classes, is given up. Bright pupils can no longer enter high school without finishing primary courses. History and geography are called back. Teaching is to be honored and rewarded. The Soviet leaders are sizable men—When they discover their blunders they correct them.

¶ Geneva is gratified to learn that Ambassador Norman H. Davis will represent the United States at the Disarmament Conference on May 29. Failure of the session to accomplish anything definite is widely predicted, but Secretary of State Hull announces that the United States, while offering no new proposals, wishes to emphasize its advocacy of disarmament and peace through any honorable means. Both President Hoover and President Roosevelt have vainly urged plans in the past. Every arms session does do something—Even if it only makes world folly plainer to the world.

¶ The Irish Free State sees Capt. George Pond and Lieut. Cesare Sabelli, New York-to-Rome fliers, land roughly at Lahinch with a broken fuel line. A crowd waits vainly at the Rome air field, expecting the flight to succeed. The fliers will go on if repairs can be made in time, Rome cabling that its hospitable reception is undimmed. Men and women who cross the Atlantic without the aid of ships are still heroes, and Ireland still further emphasizes its importance to aviation—Without Ireland to land on how many transatlantic hops would have ended in the sea!

¶ Chicago, preparing to open its world's fair once more, hears Henry Ford approve it as a means of the thing most needed—education. Business is picking up nicely. The next 50 years will see more progress than the past 100 years. His big exhibit will show how half a bushel of soy beans goes into the making of every Ford car. Mr. Ford now combines industry and farming—More and more he proposes to grow his auto crop in the fields.

Gold Flowers 'Bloom' Mile Down in Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lichtenburg, Transvaal, S. Af.

SOLID gold "flowers," formed by crystallization of gold like "ice-flowers" on a window pane in cold weather, have been found at the City Deep Gold Mine, near Johannesburg, at a depth of 5700 feet.

Although of very small economic importance, part of this mineralogical curiosity has been sent to the Natural History Section at South Kensington Museum in London. A portion was also given to the Witwatersrand University and another portion was retained by the Gold Mining Company.

ERA Puts Stop To Federal Cash On Old City Jobs

Money for New Projects and Added Employment, Carney Declares

Federal control of projects, an integral part of the old CWA set-up, is due to come back to eliminate spending of money for strictly local projects, according to Mr. Joseph P. Carney, Massachusetts Administrator of ERA.

The federal program calls for a reduction of the number of unemployed, says Mr. Carney. A great proportion of the local programs seem to go forward on the assumption that federal money is flowing in, not to give employment to idle men and women, but to take over jobs that city or town would have had to do anyway.

Not Finding New Work

The maintenance of streets and sidewalks, the painting and repairing of local buildings, hospitals, town halls and the like have been carried by federal funds. And there is nothing in such a program to reduce unemployment, Mr. Carney declares. And, because there is nothing gained, such work must stop.

The town that wants its streets cleaned and kept up will find the money by local budgeting and will not be allowed to get it from ERA, Mr. Carney declared.

Mr. Carney quotes instances of the bare-faced way in which some mayors and town authorities have been evading the spirit of ERA. One mayor came into his office with a request for money. The project was a purely local one. He tendered the city budget for 1934. On that budget only $13,000 was allowed for trucks materials and machinery for street, sidewalk and road work. The labor allowance was only $1295, the salary of one supervisor.

Starts June 1

When Mr. Carney inquired as to how the streets were to be cared for, the Mayor answered that they planned to do that with federal funds. There will be plenty of piercing cries on June 1 when the new order goes into effect, Mr. Carney admits. But into effect it will go, nevertheless.

To this extent the old CWA is coming back. In future ERA administrators will keep as strict control of projects carried on as they do of the federal funds which they give out.

There will be exception only in the cases of those cities who are really broke, who are in such a distressed condition that streets and sidewalks would not be maintained if ERA did not step in and give a helping hand. But these towns are already listed.

Mrs. Piccard Training For Stratosphere Trip

DETROIT, May 16 (AP)—Provisioned with oranges, bananas, rolls and an angel food cake, a racing balloon was somewhere over Michigan or Canada today, carrying Prof. and Mrs. Jean Piccard on a training flight for their ascent into the stratosphere this summer.

The balloon, which took off at 5:15 a. m., was piloted by Mr. Edward J. Hill, its owner, a veteran of international balloon races. The trio expected to stay up for about 12 hours, if possible over Michigan.

This flight primarily is for benefit of Mrs. Piccard who hopes to earn a balloonist's license in time to pilot the stratospheric balloon for her husband. It was her first balloon ascension and Prof. Piccard's second.

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Wednesday, May 16, 1934

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Things Present

A great deal has been said about taking the private profit out of war—removing munitions dividends from those who would fatten on their fellow countrymen's extinction. And more will be said after a reading of Senator Vandenberg's article on "Demonetizing War," in the Weekly Magazine Section. Another article in the section gives an intimate glimpse into the affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover. No matter whether you think the future of democracy is bright or dark, read the two sides of the question, in twin articles by Alfred Zimmern and Harold J. Laski.

Something can be done about kidnaping. Read the first editorial.

A welcome change in the salad course is likely to follow a perusal of "Pretty and Delicious Salads," on the Women's Activities Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, another article in the "Improving Your Golf" series, and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

Boston Hears Call to Bar World Court

Mysterious Message, From Unknown Sender, Whips Up Opposition

Washington Hearing

Isolationists Stage Big Attack on Court Before Senate Committee

Anti-World Court propaganda moved secretly and adroitly through Boston today.

Into newspaper offices came a messenger bearing an envelope barren of all identification, containing mimeographed copies of messages sent by prominent New England men and women to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington protesting American participation in the World Court.

The material left at the offices contained only hand-picked messages opposed to the Court. The agency of this propaganda apparently did not wish to publish its identity, for there was no sign either on the envelope or on any of the material to indicate who the originators were. There was every indication, however, that the propaganda is being disseminated by a well-organized body, well versed in journalism and the technique of publicity, probably obtaining the releases in Washington and sending them to the cities for distribution at the proper time.

Contained in the sheaf of releases sent to this office were messages from Governor Ely, Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner, Mr. Daniel J. Doherty, commander of the American Legion in Massachusetts; Mr. William H. O'Brien, past president of the Boston Central Labor Union; Mrs. Emily A. Dexter, commander of the State of Maine American Legion Auxiliary Department; Mr. E. C. Smith, former Governor of Vermont; Mr. Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway, and Mr. Frank L. Dorr, president of Raymond's Inc., of Boston, all in opposition to the Court.

Attorney-General Warner today declared he did not know how any agency of this sort obtained a copy of his speech. He expressed the opinion that it was released in Washington. However, the material was not sent by mail from the capital, for it was delivered in a pencil-addressed manila envelope by a messenger, sent out from some office in Boston.

In addition to copies of the messages sent, the gratuitous information contained news of New Eng-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Transatlantic Fliers Project Return Trip, Rome to New York

LAHINCH, Irish Free State, May 16 (AP)—Plans for a round-trip flight to Rome and then a return transatlantic hop from Ireland to New York were announced today by Capt. George Pond and Lieut. Cesare Sabelli.

They hope by this performance to retrieve any honors that may have escaped them through their forced landing on the attempted non-stop flight to Italy.

Early this afternoon such progress had been made on the repairing of their plane that they believed there was a good possibility of getting away for Rome within 48 hours.

The fliers landed near here last night.

The aviators covered the distance from New York in 32 hours and 6 minutes. They brought their craft down at 8:30 p. m., local time (2:30 p. m., E. S. T.). They took off from Floyd Bennett Field, New York, at 6:24 a. m., E. S. T., Monday.

Sabelli said: "We were flying blind for about 26 hours, and were forced to land eventually owing to engine trouble. We lost a lot of gasoline on the trip across owing to trouble with the fuel pipe, and this fact, coupled with a choked engine, led us to decide to land immediately.

"After leaving Newfoundland our first trouble developed. The gasoline was not flowing freely from the rear tank to the carbureter. This gradually got worse. It was either a case of going ahead or turning back to Newfoundland or New York. We decided to go ahead. I made a last desperate bid to put the gasoline trouble right. I climbed out of the cockpit and cautiously made my way to the rear tank. The plane's speed had dropped to 80 miles an hour and we were then about 80 feet above the water.

"It was difficult to hold onto the plane while I effected the repairs but I worked like a demon. In doing it a considerable quantity of gasoline was lost.

"Then it became apparent that our hope of making a non-stop flight to Rome was doomed and the most we could do was to reach the shore of Ireland. We had about 20 gallons of gasoline in our tanks when we landed.

"As soon as I put the gasoline flow into proper order we were able to rise to 5000 feet where the flying conditions were much better, but it was still a difficult job. There was rain, fog, and a stiff wind which helped keep us back."

Chinese Aces Get Military Aviation Tips in U. S. and England

Acme P. & A. — Fliers From China Leave New York for London

Left to Right—Col. Mui Lung-on, Chang Kong-yue, Commander of the Canton Air Force; Col. Chang De-senn, American Educated Chinese; Col. Ding Gay-chue, Who Is Called "The Lindbergh of China."

School Grounds Open for Play Under ERA Plan

Many Communities Without Other Facilities Will Welcome Innovation

Opening of usually closed-for-the-summer playground gates to the merry voices of children is the latest effort of Massachusetts ERA, Administrator Joseph P. Carney told the Monitor in an exclusive statement today.

Many cities and towns have few playgrounds except those connected with school buildings. Games in such places, in close proximity to windows and other crashable things need supervision. With the closing of schools no supervision is available.

To add these school play places to existing grounds would mean additional personnel at a time when all cities and towns are cutting their budgets to the bone.

Now comes the ERA, ready to cooperate with school committees. Its local administrators will be authorized to appoint supervisors from the ranks of the unemployed to keep playgrounds open and children away from the traffic-traveled streets.

Agriculture

5 of 7 Points Fail

Market control agencies are still unstable.

Cooperative arrangements between university extension divisions and producers are lagging.

Research into marketing methods has merely scratched the surface.

Advertising of farm products is still an experiment.

Thus today did commissioners of agriculture from New England states attack the weakness in the New England farm situation, point out that a seven-point program in operation seven years ago failed on five of its points.

Meeting through the New England Council at the Hotel Statler, farm representatives made telling points, urged a new and workable program which would aid other business by bringing the purchasing power of the farmer into play again.

Liquor

Vermont Reverse

Reversing its long history as a dry state, Vermont has gone wet by a thumping majority.

Returns from yesterday's local option liquor election, still being tabulated, disclose wet sentiment inundating the larger communities while it received opposition in some of the small towns, which repudiated both wines and malt beverages and hard liquor.

The election, held under a provision of the liquor control law, presented two questions to the people:

1. Shall the sale of hard liquor be permitted?
2. Shall the sale of beer and wine be permitted?

In no large community was either of these questions defeated. Several of the small towns elected to legalize the sale of wines and beer alone. A

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Law to Disarm Gangsters Opposed by Men Who Want Free Right to Buy Pistols

Riflemen Vote Down Machine Guns, but Insist on Freedom to Buy Small Arms Without Being Fingerprinted as Government Demands

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15—Two individuals are involved in the bitter dispute going on in Congress over the proposed new national firearms act; one is John Smith, citizen, the other is Bill Jones, gangster.

The Department of Justice, represented by Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, and Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the investigating bureau, do not want Bill Jones to get machine guns, submachine guns, sawed-off shotguns, revolvers or pistols.

The National Rifle Association, represented by Mr. Milton A. Record, adjutant-general of Maryland, executive vice-president, and Mr. Karl T. Frederick, president, do not want John Smith to be deprived of the right of buying revolvers and pistols, and of doing so without legal encumbrances.

There are points of agreement and disagreement in these two attitudes. Both parties agree that Bill Jones, gangster, should not be permitted to buy machine guns, submachine guns, or sawed-off shotguns. Furthermore, the Department of Justice goes so far as to say that if John Smith, citizen, wants to buy a revolver or pistol, he should be allowed that privilege, too, with only the simple formality of registering the firearm when he purchases it; or if he already has a pistol or revolver in the house, that within four months after the pending bill is passed, he should register such weapon, by a simple formality, without tax.

Sporting Arms Excluded

It should be noted, also, that the present bill does not put the slightest federal curtailment or restriction upon sporting guns, including rifles, shotguns, or even target practice, rim-fire .22 pistols. Nor does it—peculiarly enough—actually impose any penalty on the present householder who fails to register his weapon in the next four months.

It simply imposes the legal presumption upon such a householder, if his weapon later on happens to be confiscated, that he has purchased it after the date of the proposed law—which gives the federal agents an opportunity for holding any suspected person, armed with a concealed weapon, who comes under their scrutiny.

It will be seen, then, that as between Bill Jones, gangster, and John Smith, citizen, the current fight before the House Ways and Means Committee involves only the question of revolvers and pistols, and that the essential dispute is over this issue:

Is it too much to ask of Mr. John Smith, citizen, to go to the trouble of registering his weapon—including fingerprinting—if he wants to own one, in order to combat the growing depredations of Bill Jones, gangster?

To this question the Department of Justice says, "No!"

The National Rifle Association says "Yes!"

Calls Attitude Selfish

The Department of Justice calls the National Rifle Association "selfish." The reign of Bill Jones has gone too far, it asserts, something has got to be done about it. No other civilized country permits the promiscuous sale and purchase of concealed weapons as does the United States; even machine guns and submachine guns at present are not legally barred by any federal statute. The proposed new national firearms act is extremely lenient. It simply makes a beginning, the department asserts, in the long, difficult task that inevitably lies ahead, of getting the private arms traffic under control.

As the debate has progressed

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Three Get 'Life' Terms A Day After Capture In Gettle Kidnaping

LOS ANGELES, May 16 (AP)—Three kidnapers of Mr. William Gettle, wealthy oil man, will begin serving life sentences for that crime before nightfall.

Hardly more than 24 hours after Mr. Gettle's delivery from his kidnap prison, and less than a week after he was snatched from a party at his Beverly Hills home, the three kidnapers—Ray Williams, Jimmy Kirk and Larry Kerrigan—were rushed to court last night, permitted to plead guilty and quickly sentenced to life imprisonment.

A county grand jury indicted the trio on kidnaping for ransom and robbery charges at 7:50 p. m., after hearing Mr. Gettle's story. At 8 p. m. the men were taken before Superior Judge Charles W. Fricke for arraignment. Fifteen minutes later they had pleaded guilty. Mr. Gettle had testified briefly and the three kidnapers had been sentenced to life terms in San Quentin prison.

Because Mr. Gettle testified that the three had not inflicted grievous bodily harm, they will be eligible for parole after serving 3½ years. District Attorney Buron Fitts had given the men the alternative of pleading guilty or standing trial and facing the possibility of capital punishment. Court attachés pointed out the district attorney would have had no power to demand capital punishment because Mr. Gettle said he had suffered no bodily harm.

With the three men in the case ready for San Quentin, authorities were undecided what to do with two women who were arrested when found in company of Kirk. The women are being held for suspicion of kidnaping.

Kidnapers Get Three Years

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 16 (AP)—Three men pleaded guilty yesterday to charges of kidnaping a 16-year-old youth they were accused of having held as a slave on a Montgomery County farm, and were sentenced to three years each in prison. The men, Homer Markham, his brother, Albert, and Ruben Vonmarsh, had been held for several days while officers investigated the disappearance of Jabo Fox.

Search Widens in Robles Case

TUCSON, Ariz., May 16 (AP)—With fingerprints and a little girl's story as their clues, officers spread their hunt today for the kidnapers of June Robles. As they pieced together the story of her kidnaping and 19-day imprisonment in a lonely desert trench, authorities indicated her description of two men who visited her during the time she was chained in her prison, might lead to their apprehension.

Improving Your Tennis

THE LEADING COACHES of the sport will help you select your equipment and improve your strokes, in a series of 12 articles to appear daily, beginning Wednesday, May 23, on the

SPORTS PAGE

Is the NRA Constitutional?

THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION is to be debated by (affirmative) Justice William H. Black, New York Supreme Court, and (negative) Judge Alexander Ackerman, Federal District Court, Florida, on Saturday, May 19, on the

EDITORIAL PAGE

Moments Musical

MUSIC TEACHERS and their pupils will welcome Sonya Michell's intimate sketches of great musicians, with valuable side remarks on little-known recital pieces. Weekly, beginning Wednesday, May 23, on the

HOME FORUM PAGE

President Enlists In World Drive On Armament Traffic

Roosevelt and Ambassador-at-Large Davis Working on Policy to Be Presented to Disarmament Conference

Revelations of Trade in Munitions Impel Movement for Strict Embargoes

Strife Between Bolivia and Paraguay Continues, but Peru and Colombia Reach Settlement on Controversy Over Letician Boundary

With world forces mobilizing to outlaw the private traffic in arms, President Roosevelt announces his intention of sending a message to Congress dealing with munition makers. The President and Mr. Norman H. Davis are also working out a definition of American policy for the coming Disarmament Conference. Revelations of the part weapons and ammunition from Europe and the United States are playing in wars in South America and recent conflicts in the Far East have brought churchmen, humane organizations and professional groups to active support of embargoing shipments of war matériel to belligerents.

Figures gathered by the United States Department of Commerce show that, large as American arms shipments are, they fall considerably behind those of several other countries. An order for 14 military planes for a South American government is announced at New York.

Joining in the embargo move, chemists want their profession kept out of the munitions trade; lawyers plead the cause of peace; even shareholders in a British arms company ask pointed questions about interference in affairs abroad to make sales.

Meanwhile the Clergy Pension Board in England decides to liquidate its investment in a munitions firm.

Continued war in the Gran Chaco keeps the arms question to the front, and the armament race of world powers is regarded as a threat to the security of Europe.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—The Administration served notice today of its intent to plunge into the international situation vigorously.

First, out of a clear sky, President Roosevelt stated he intended to send a message to Congress, some time before adjournment, dealing with the munitions makers. The problem, exacerbated by revelations of big American sales to Germany, Bolivia and Paraguay, China, and other troubled sectors, is now acute. A senatorial investigation is under way, and plans are afoot to (1) take the profits out of war by limiting munitions makers, and (2) give the President authority to forbid export of American-made munitions to disputants in international conflict.

Second, with equal unexpectedness, the Chief Executive announced that in consultation with him, Mr. Norman H. Davis is working out a speech declaring American policy before the reassembled disarmament conference on May 29. Indications are that the speech, recognizing the parlous state of the Geneva meeting, will outline various alternatives which have been long formulating in President Roosevelt's study.

Commenting on the prospective speech, and the discouraging disarmament situation at Geneva, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, frankly faced the prospects but added that he does not believe any influence will slow down an important peace movement for any great length of time. He said it was unthinkable to contemplate a final end to the disarmament movement. There are always alternatives, he pointed out, and always a real opportunity to support the cause of peace.

Steps in International Field

Further, President Roosevelt lunched today with M. Emile Francqui and M. Camille Gutt, heads of a Belgian mission officially announcing that Belgium has a new monarch, King Leopold III, but unofficially sounding out opinion on war debts, in stabilization of currency, on commercial relations.

Still in the international field Washington read attentively Mr. Stanley Baldwin's intimations that the United States had been responsible for failure of an arms embargo against Paraguay and Bolivia a year ago. Answer to the charges is: "Guilty." There seems to be no legislation on American statute books by which munitions shipments to nations engaged in war can be banned. It is possible to stop shipments to revolutionaries, and to license shipment to a few semi-sovereign areas like Hong Kong. Otherwise the "lid is off."

For this reason the Administration has been pushing its arms embargo resolutions, at last year's special session and during the present session.

But, up to date, the effort has been deadlocked. Both Houses of Congress have passed a resolution permitting the President to forbid export of arms, when warlike conditions prevail and in consultation with other powers, if the embargo is applied equally to both disputants. The State Department wishes broader authority, permitting the Chief Executive to apply the prohibition to one party alone.

Boycott on Aggressor

Congress, however, realizes that a unilateral embargo would amount to a form of pressure or sanctions

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Clergy to Withdraw Arms Investment

By the Associated Press

London, May 16

BECAUSE of an outcry from clergymen all over the country, the Clergy Pensions Board has decided to withdraw its $50,000 investment from the armament firm of Vickers Limited.

The complaints were sharpened by the report of the League of Nations' commission that Paraguay and Bolivia could not continue their war in the Gran Chaco if other nations, including members of the League, did not supply them with munitions. An official return showed Britain had exported 5,000,000 rifle cartridges to Paraguay and 100 machine-guns to Bolivia. The investment in Vickers was made 40 years ago.

Vickers Queried By Shareholders On Action Abroad

Chairman of Arms Firm Denies Interference in Political Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The annual meeting of Vickers Limited, one of Britain's chief armament firms, held here recently has afforded evidence of the feeling that is growing up in the United Kingdom against allowing the making of weapons of war to remain in private hands.

Not only were questions asked by shareholders bearing upon this point, but the chairman, Sir Herbert Lawrence, found it necessary to give a general assurance that the company is concerned only in legitimate trade.

Answering inquiries put by Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M. P., Sir Herbert said that advertisements inserted by the firm in certain German newspapers had been in order to reach possible buyers in South America. "The English press," he said, "is not well represented in South America where there are a number of clients of ours both in shipbuilding and armaments, and it was felt that the best way of getting at them was to advertise in those German newspapers which circulate there, but that has been discontinued."

Regarding the general business of the firm Sir Herbert declared emphatically that the companies in the Vickers group take no part in politics either in Britain or abroad, also that neither directly nor indirectly may they have any control over or influence with any British or foreign newspapers.

Sir Herbert claimed that so long as armaments were necessary for defense the making of them was not only legitimate but a national service. He also said—"Having regard to statements which have appeared in a certain section of the press, I would emphasize that no company in the Vickers group is a member of any international armament ring—in fact, on the contrary, there is the keenest competition to secure orders from any country which is strengthening its defenses and has not itself the necessary manufacturing resources available.

"Further, in this country—and in this country alone—the export of armaments is forbidden except with the approval of the Government, and sanctions are not granted to your company if it is considered detrimental to the national interests for such orders to be executed here."

A dividend of 4 per cent was declared for the past 12 months.

Congress Reconvenes

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 16 (By U. P.)—The Nicaraguan Congress reconvened here yesterday to discuss budget and constitutional reform.

President Throws Weight On Stricter House Measure For Wall Street Control

Insists on 45 P. C. Margins and Administration by Trade Board—Republicans See Light in Pennsylvania—Rein Tightens on Communications

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—President Roosevelt today threw his weight on the side of the House in the legislative battle over the final form of stock market regulation.

As a result it was virtually certain that it would be enacted in the more rigid form approved by the House instead of in the milder Senate version for which Wall Street has been hoping evidently against hope.

The President, when asked for his opinion by Senate and House conferees, took a flat stand for the two points most objectionable to Wall Street: (1) the 45 per cent fixed margin requirement, and (2) administration of the bill by the Federal Trade Commission instead of by a new independent government agency.

He thus refused not only to grant "quarter" to the "Street" which had capitulated on almost everything else, but also risked a further breach with the most revered of the Democratic Party's elder statesmen, Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, who was the author of both modifying amendments.

As Wall Street's last hope of some slight concessions during the conference stage of the bill thus went down under Mr. Roosevelt's blunt and uncompromising determination to put the stock markets into a tight federal straitjacket, congressional leaders sought to thin out the legislative program in the hope of assuring adjournment by June 5, the regulation tide continued to sweep new measures extending federal control over business and industry through the stages of congressional action, and Republicans saw their first gleam of light since the states started getting ready for November elections. The Pennsylvania primaries were like an oasis in the desert to the G. O. P.

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Stock Market: Up until President Roosevelt spoke there had been considerable doubt as to whether the Senate or the House version of the stock market control bill would prevail. Wall Street had pinned its hopes on Senator Glass' enormous prestige in Congress and was hoping to the last that flexible margin requirements would at last prove acceptable to the Administration.

But Mr. Roosevelt simply indicated he wanted the fixed margin provision. He gave no reason on this point, but with such emphasis as to leave no doubt whatever as to the strength of his feeling. On the question of Federal Trade Commission versus an independent body he was much more explicit, however. He favored putting the administration of the bill in the trade commission hands because (1) it is already administering the Securities Act and everything dealing with stock and stock markets should be under one roof; (2) the trade commission has the machinery to carry out the work; (3) it woud save expensive and needless duplication.

He expressed these opinions to both Senate and House conferees in whose hands the final decision rests. This meant, it was generally conceded, that the House version would prevail exactly as its chairman, Representative Sam Rayburn had predicted several days ago.

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Arms Jumble: While the White House was fitted with plans for renewed American appearances at Geneva, and action involving munitions makers, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, was announcing plans for the first year's naval building under the Vinson bill.

The $40,000,000 which yesterday President Roosevelt announced would be allocated out of public works for the 1934-35 fiscal year will be spent for 20 warships, Secretary Swanson announced.

Original estimates were for $25,000,000, then they swelled to $32,000,000, and now the Navy Department sees its need for $40,000,000. The money will be spent to start 12 destroyers, two destroyer leaders and six submarines. It is a relatively modest section of the Vinson bill, which authorizes replacement of 102 ships to bring the navy to full treaty strength.

In subsequent years, the amount to be spent will rise to higher levels, and will continue for six years. Naval building has already been given a big boost, even prior to the Vinson bill, by last year's $238,000,000 expenditure from public works funds, which included larger ships that the modest $40,000,000 asked in the coming 12 months.

Though Secretary Swanson was quick to announce expenditure of funds, now that the Vinson bill is law and its implementing appropriation for this year is about to be passed, he was not so complacent with Congress' rather plaintive request for a ship on which to ride to the presidential review of the fleet in New York harbor on May 31.

The Secretary, who will want nothing positive from Congress until next year, when it will be a new Congress, said, "It looks dubious now, but I will be glad to arrange it if I can properly. We cannot take a ship from the review."

The association answer seems to be that Congress should call on the Department of Commerce or the Geodetic Survey for some of the slow but veteran ships which ply under official colors, but aren't invited to fleet reviews!

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Republicans score! Today was a big day for Republican rooters here in the national grandstands. For the first time since the biennial election game opened they had a real chance to cheer as returns came from Pennsylvania and showed the defeat of Governor Pinchot in the Senate race. And how they cheered! The publicity bureau of the Republican Senatorial-Congressional Committee promptly got out a release from its chairman, Senator Hastings, acclaiming the result as "a great victory for the American citizen who wants a square deal and not a new deal."

"It means at least," it continued with some caution, "that the influence of the Roosevelt Administration and its policies cannot prevail in Pennsylvania. It definitely shows that the people in this country are opposed to having their everyday life and business governmentally regulated."

Democrats, who have already had two good cheers when the first innings were played in Illinois and Indiana, were not at all perturbed, however. Although Governor Pinchot has been sympathetic to Roosevelt policies and the New Deal, he is, after all, a Republican.

Democrats could see little to worry about in the defeat of one Republican by another. In the meantime a lot more Pennsylvanians had voted in the Democratic primaries than is customary in that rock-ribbed Republican state. Governor Pinchot's defeat, they believe, merely confirmed what everyone knows anyway—that the Republican Party in Pennsylvania is conservative. They preferred the arch-conservative Senator Reed to a Progressive. Many Democrats even felt that the Reed victory in the Republican primaries augured well for their own candidate in the elections on the theory that liberal Republicans would swing over to the Democratic camp. Unbiased outsiders were inclined, however, to concede Senator Reed his reëlection in November. Which would be a disappointment to the Democrats.

Politically speaking, Senate Democrats would welcome Senator Reed's defeat. He is the ablest "rugged individualist" left in the upper chamber. But personally he would be missed by Democrats as well as Republicans. And, from the point of view of keeping the American legislative system going, Democrats recognize well the value of his able opposition. Senator Reed keeps the conservative point of view before the Senate, constitutes a sort of balance wheel, and performs a generally recognized service.

★ ★ ★

Shelved but not Forgotten: In an effort to clear the decks for the early adjournment of Congress, President Roosevelt was said by Representative Joseph W. Byrns (D.) of Tennessee, House majority leader, to be ready to send a message to Congress suggesting that a joint congressional committee study the question of unemployment insurance.

The President has already made it known that he is in favor of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill, but such opposition to it has arisen that to insist on its passage this session, would be delaying considerably the date Congress hopes to get away. The President does not want the subject forgotten however.

Hence the possibility of its assignment to a joint committee for study along with the question of old-age pensions. The most disputed feature of the unemployment reserves bill is the 5 per cent tax it would levy on industry to build up the fund. Mr. Byrns said there were five "must" pieces of legislation on the calendar before adjournment: the communications bill, the bank deposit guarantee extension bill, the direct loans to industry bill, the tariff measure, and the deficiency bill carrying relief funds.

★ ★ ★

Home Modernization: Federal officials see home repair and modernization as the most fertile field for construction under the President's proposed housing legislation, Mr. Frank C. Walker, chairman of the National Emergency Council, told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee as hearings were begun on the bill that he did not feel that there is a real demand for new construction at this time.

Preliminary returns for 14 cities in the Government's real property survey, Mr. Winfield W. Riefler, the President's "interpreting economist" said, showed that over 40 per cent of the residential properties in those cities in need of minor repairs, 10 to 25 per cent in need of structural repairs, while less than 5 per cent were classed as actually unfit for habitation.

Mr. Walker described the housing scheme not as a "buy now" campaign, but as aid for home owners who for the last five years have been unable to secure funds to make necessary repairs and renovations. He expressed hope that the move would correct the great lag in capital goods industries and unfreeze the mortgage market at as little cost to the Government as possible.

Financing of home modernization contemplated under the act was compared by Mr. Albert Lytle Deane, president of the General Motors Holding Corporation, with that used for some time in the automobile industry, where the maximum loss has been only 5 per cent.

Though the Government loans will run for a somewhat longer period and will have no lien against the property, he estimated that losses will not run more than 10 per cent. He estimated that the Government would not spend more than $100,000,000 altogether in the move to put men to work in every community.

The Senate committee showed little disposition to argue the merits of the bill, was largely engrossed in becoming acquainted with its complicated and far-reaching ramifications.

★ ★ ★

Communications: The renewed tide of congressional support for regulatory measures carried the new communications bill through the Senate in record time and made its passage during the session likely. Considering that the measure supersedes all past legislation dealing with communications, takes functions away from the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Post Office Department and completely eliminates the Federal Radio Commission, the speed with which it was passed—one day—throws some light on the way legislation is now going through the traditionally dilatory Senate.

The bill proposes to carry out a Roosevelt campaign promise by establishing a new communications commission to take complete jurisdiction over the telephone, telegraph, radio and wireless communications systems. It is considered probable—although no promises have been made—that the new commission will be to a large extent constituted out of the existing Federal Radio Commission. In other words the effect of the bill will be to extend that commission's authority beyond its present limited radio field to include all other electrical communications systems.

During the debate on the measure a sharp controversy developed over a proposal to grant one fourth of all radio broadcasting facilities to educational, religious, fraternal and labor programs, but it was defeated by a vote of 42 to 23.

A provision was left in, however, directing the new commission to study and report on the advisability of congressional action to allocate a fixed percentage of radio time to such non-profit programs.

★ ★ ★

Housecleaning the Radio: Because restraint and modesty have not been general characteristics of radio advertising the Federal Trade Commission has finally had to take a hand. In letters to all radio stations it has ordered weekly submission of advertising continuities. This means that in the future the radio audience won't be told regularly every night that so and so's beauty cream is the only lubricant in the world which will make Dad's old car run. In fact the advertiser won't even be able to say it is the best beauty cream in the world, unless he can prove it is.

The commission intends to judge all radio advertising by provisions of the Trade Commission Act barring false or misleading advertising. But this doesn't mean quite so much as it sounds. It merely subjects radio to the same limitations under which newspapers and periodicals have been subject for many years. The millennium is apparently still far off.

Seems to Have Sprung a Leak

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Colombia and Peru Effect Agreement On Border Dispute

LIMA, Peru, May 16 (AP)—Fears of another war in South America dwindled today with announcement that Columbia and Peru have reached an agreement over the disputed Leticia border area.

Although refusing to disclose details, Foreign Minister Polo said after a meeting of the foreign affairs advisory commitee last night that only the signatures were lacking to make the agreement effective.

The committee approved a report from Ria de Janeiro on negotiations there between representatives of Peru and Colombia.

Leticia is a small village on the borderland of Colombia and Peru. Peru took over the region in the latter part of 1932, but a League of Nations commission was told not long ago that both nations appear in agreement that Colombia has a right to the district by treaty. Peruvians argued, however, that the natives are Peruvians and wish to remain so and that Colombia ignored them.

Dutch Win Prize For Fostering Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Wateler Peace prize for 1934 has been awarded by the Carnegie Foundation at The Hague to the Dutch Section of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, for its work in promoting peace.

The prize was founded by Mr. J. G. D. Wateler, a Dutch subject, who left his property to the Carnegie Foundation on condition that the annual revenue should be awarded to the person who had rendered the most valuable services in the cause of peace or had contributed to finding means of combating war. The value of the prize which has been awarded this year for the fourth time is 25,000 Dutch florins ($16,600).

The prize is assigned alternatively to a Dutchman and to a foreigner. Last year the prize was awarded to Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference.

Columbia Names Dean

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Appointment of Prof. Joseph Hudnut as dean of the school of architecture of Columbia University was announced yesterday by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Professor Hudnut, a native of Grand Rapids, Mich., and former director of the McIntire School of Fine Arts at the University of Virginia, succeeds Prof. William A. Boring, who is retiring.

NRA Codes Need Lots of Changes, Retailers Insist

Spokesman for 4000 Merchants Has Bitter Words for 'Idiotic' Mistakes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—From the point of view of the retail business, the National Recovery Administration manufacturers' codes "are for the most part a welter of confusion and idiotic provisions which will kill the very purpose for which they were established," in the opinion of Mr. Walter N. Rothschild, spokesman for the National Retail Dry Goods Association, representing 4000 retail merchants throughout the United States.

Addressing the graduating class of the New York University School of Retailing yesterday, Mr. Rothschild said the retailers' protective committee of the association, of which he is chairman, had made a study of 700 industrial codes with special reference to their bearing on the retail trade. As a result, the association is pressing for modification or elimination of more than 400 provisions in 250 of these codes, he revealed.

Wherever possible, efforts are being made by the association to eliminate objectionable provisions by mutual agreement, Mr. Rothschild declared.

"Many of those provisions which the manufacturers forced through at the expense of the retailers have proved to be boomerangs, and it is to the manufacturers' interest to have them altered," he said.

Mr. Rothschild saw two outstanding contributions made by the National Recovery Act. The first and most important was in creating the public consciousness that an opportunity to pay living wages must be given employers; the second was elimination of child labor to a very marked degree.

"Beyond this," he declared, "selfishness and lack of enlightenment on the part of industry, the government and organized labor have created a welter of confusion. There are, no doubt, many wise provisions in the codes, but they are no compensation for the idiotic ones."

British Invention Reduces Air Risks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYMPNE, Eng.—A new direction-finding apparatus for aircraft has been installed at the Lympne airdrome here. This is the Marconi-Adcock and it has been successfully tried out over a long period at the Pulham air station in Norfolk.

The chief feature of this system is the highly accurate readings which it gives at night. Under the older system errors might occur at night as high as 15 degrees. In order to give an incoming pilot his position it is necessary to take the intersecting bearings from three stations and their cumulative error at night might be quite considerable.

The Marconi-Adcock uses a vertical aerial instead of the customary horizontal one. The wireless waves at night strike the horizontal at a different angle to that in daylight, and by using a vertical aerial the margin of error is said not to exceed one degree.

Forced Vacations Without Pay Loom On Boston Horizon

Legislative Vote to Put Back Pay Cuts, Might Mean This, Mayor Says

Payless furloughs for thousands of city employees and discharge of numerous others will be forced upon Boston if the Legislature passes the bill now before the Senate to restore immediately one-third of the present Boston salary cut, Mayor Mansfield announced today.

The bill was substituted for an adverse committee report yesterday in the Senate. Today, further action was postponed until Monday.

Characterizing as enemies of employees and the people the advocates of the measure, the Mayor said "the money is not now available to restore Mayor Curley's cuts without such an increase in taxes as would ruin home owners and owners of real estate generally. Indeed, it would mean bankruptcy for many and, still further, drive business and industry not only out of the city but out of the State."

The Mayor expressed confidence that members of the Legislature will realize that the bill would not be in the interests of the city and county employees and the people in general.

Mayor Remains Hopeful

"Senator Knowlton," he said, was powerful in opposition to the bill when he said, 'I think the bill should be entitled either an act to put Boston in bankruptcy or an act to put city employees out of a job.' No, I do not think, upon reflection and further consideration, that those members of the General Court who pretend to be the friends of city and county employees will vote to penalize them."

Success of the Senate measure, sponsored by Mr. Edward C. Carroll, of South Boston, would nullify all Mayor Mansfield's pay roll economy efforts. Only two days ago he announced that in order to save $1,000,000 in the pay roll appropriation this year the 8000 employees in the Mayor-controlled departments must take a two weeks' furlough or contribute two weeks' pay. The increased expenditure would more than equal the planned economies.

The one-third pay restoration would cost Boston $1,250,000 this year. Seventy-two cents would be added to the tax rate, which already flirts with the $40 mark.

Thus Boston economy groups look with anxious eyes toward Beacon Hill. The Legislature has not been too friendly with the Mayor this year. Only today the Legislative Committee on Cities reported "reference to the next annual session" the Mayor's bill for reorganization of the welfare department, placing it in charge of a paid commissioner, instead of the present unpaid board. The Mayor banked on this bill to make the department more efficient.

Not Happy For Governor

If the Boston salary restoration bill passes it puts Governor Ely on the horns of a dilemma.

Governor Ely signed the bill restoring state employees' pay. The Governor has also been backing the economy efforts of Mayor Mansfield, even to firing Frank A. Goodwin as head of the Finance Commission for not seeing eye-to-eye with the Mayor.

If the Governor signs the bill, he is consistent with his state record, inconsistent with his Mansfield policy. If he refuses to sign the bill he is inconsistent with his state record but will be consistent on the Boston economy issue.

Mr. Goodwin is still in the picture. Favoring pay restoration he would make up for it with new increases in annuity, income, dividends and sales - of - intangible - personal - property taxes.

Millen-Faber Trial

Defense Witnesses

A troop of neighbors, teachers and friends of Irving and Murton Millen filed on to the witness stand in the Dedham court today to describe these two defendants in the Needham bank murder case variously as "childish, nervous, dopey, silly and lazy."

Irving, the younger of the brothers, who even from his hard seat in the prisoners' cage has given the crowded courtroom frequent samples of his carefree grin, was the object of the characterization "silly" from nearly every witness.

"Murt," the testimony indicated, was quiet, but thoughtful.

A former employer of "Murt" said the boy was at times even "dumb," but on occasion showed signs of "brilliance." Once, this witness said, "Murt" appeared to be in a "daze" when awakened from a sound sleep in his employer's parked car.

One witness, who under cross examination by the prosecutor proved to be a friend of the Millen family, said he thought "Murt" was "crazy," and that Irving always obeyed "Murt."

Abraham Faber, being tried with the Millen brothers for the Needham crime, was mentioned but briefly in today's testimony, although one witness who had known the third member of the trio said as a child he was "peculiar."

Mrs. Norma Brighton Millen, bride of Murton, who will be tried on June 4 as an accessory after the fact of the murder, will not take the stand in the defense of her husband, it has been made known.

WBSO Plans to Repeat Christian Science Talks

A series of three electrical transcriptions on Christian Science, which was recently radiocast over Stations WEEI and WNAC in Boston, will be repeated on three successive Fridays, beginning May 18, from 9:45 to 10 a. m., eastern daylight time, over Station WBSO in Babson Park, Needham, Mass. WBSO operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters.

These programs which are entitled "Questions and Answers on Christian Science," an "Interview with Walton Hubbard, M. D." and an "Interview with the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson," respectively, were prepared under direction of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and are radiocast under auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Japan Makes Bid For Peace in Trade Dispute With Britain

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—Japan made a bid for peace today in its trade war with Great Britain.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota sent instructions to Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira in London governing moves to be made in attemptitng to induce Britain to modify restrictions on Japanese imports.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Japan wants to compromise.

Mr. Matsudaira was instructed, the spokesman said, to express Japan's willingness to negotiate with a view to obtaining a friendly modification of the quotas recently announced by Mr. Walter Runciman, British Board of Trade head.

The Tokyo Government contends that the trade quotas are in violation of the most-favored-nation clause of the Anglo-Japanese trade treaty.

Mrs. Roosevelt Unveils Whistler Masterpiece

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Whistler's celebrated portrait of his mother was unveiled yesterday by Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President.

"I am sure Whistler would be proud of the homage paid him by his fellow-countrymen," she said. "I know it would give his mother great happiness to see her son appreciated and honored by his native land." After a tour of the country on which it was seen by more than 2,000,000 Americans, the portrait will be on exhibition for three days at the Museum of Modern Art before its return to France to hang in the Louvre.

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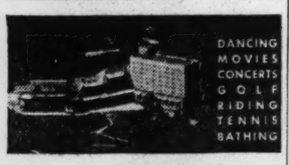
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



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The Editor's Puzzle
325
If this having made some revisions and changes this article, said the writer in talking with the editor, is the forerunner of several others to come which will appear on progressively later dates.
(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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Golf Stroke Fully Analyzed For American Chemists With Tech's Speedy, New Camera

John Doe Would Be Surprised to See His Club Hitting 151 Feet a Second, While That Li'l Ole Ball Does 5000 Revolutions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—A golfer known as "John Doe" had his stroke analyzed before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers here yesterday. Before his club connected with the ball, he was informed, it was breezing along at 151 feet a second; after the impact it had slowed down to 114. The ball, he learned, set off down the fairway at 186 feet a second and was spinning at the rate of 5000 revolutions a minute.

Just what effect this information was to have upon Mr. Doe's chronic tendency to hook into the neighboring bramble patch was not revealed by the engineers, however. They were more interested in the new high speed camera developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which revealed this information by taking pictures at the rate of 960 a second.

They were told that this camera can reach a speed of 75 feet of motion picture film streaming through it each second, within the first 10 feet of film, so rapid is its acceleration. They discussed using the camera on explosions, on sewing machine needles and for a host of technical motions which are far too fast to analyze by any other known means.

The stroboscope, another instrument for analyzing high speeds, also was demonstrated for the association by the same experimenters, Prof. Harold E. Edgerton and Mr. Kenneth J. Germeshausen of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This instrument can be set up beside a wheel revolving at 3600 revolutions a minute and adjusted to give a strong flash of light at 3600 flashes a minute. As a result, the engineers explained, the wheel seemed to the eye to be standing still. Its speed can be measured by the known speed of the flashes and any abnormalities in its motion will be easily detected. Other measurements requiring slow speed can be made by throwing the number of flashes slightly out of adjustment, so that the process seems to be moving very slowly.

With the stroboscope now becoming highly developed, the association was told, engineers can peer into paper cutters, envelope folders bread slicers or almost any machine which develops a speed so fast that the eye can no longer check up on how it is working. The General Radio Company flashes time signals from Arlington, Va., at any accuracy regulated to one five-thousandth of a second by means of a stroboscope.

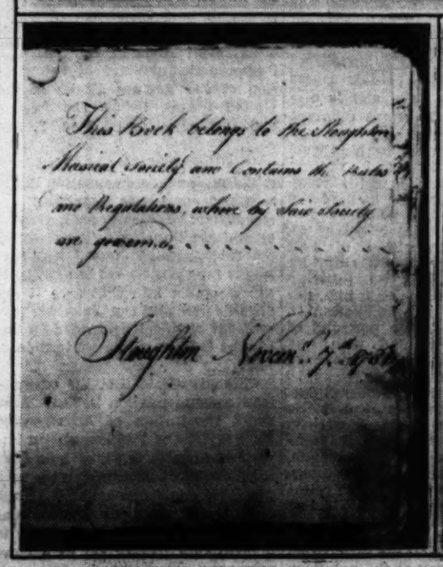
Dr. Wilgus Receives Medal From Venezuela

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—In recognition of scholarship in the field of Hispanic-American studies, and contributions to cultural relations between the countries of the Americas, the Venezuelan Government has conferred upon Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, director of the Center of Inter-American Studies of George Washington University, the medal of honor of public instruction.

Dr. Wilgus has been a member of the faculty of George Washington University since 1930 and was made director of the Center of Inter-American Studies upon its organization this year. He directs the annual Seminar-Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs, held here each summer, and is editor of publications for the center. Dr. Wilgus has done pioneer research and is the author of a textbook on Hispanic-American affairs.

New England Long Has Been a Notable Music Center



Lower Right—Courtesy Boston Public Library. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Music Week Revives Memories of Achievement

Top left—The house in which S. F. Smith wrote "America," at Andover, Mass. Smith was a student at Andover Theological School, and wrote the words, which were set to music and first sung on July 4, 1832, at a children's celebration in Park Street Church.

Top center—S. F. Smith, author of "America."

Top right—Lowell Mason house at Medfield. Here Mason was born, Jan. 8, 1792. Spent his youth as a bank clerk in Savannah, Ga. His first results in music were offered unavailingly in Philadelphia and Boston. Secured the attention of the great music society of America and issued by the Handel and Haydn Society "Collections of Church Music Harmonized for Three or Four Voices with Figured Bass, for Organ and Pianoforte." Came to Boston in 1826 and entered on musical career. Was president and conductor of Handel and Haydn Society in 1827. Known as the father of American church music. His great musical collection, collected here and abroad, was given to Yale College.

Lower left—Frontispiece from book of rules and regulations of the Stoughton Musical Society, the earliest musical organization in the United States. In 1774, William Billings taught a singing class of 48 members in the house of Robert Capen in Stoughton. Out of this organization after the Revolution grew the permanent society, organized Nov. 7, 1786.

Lower center—The Brattle organ. Oldest in New England and second oldest in the United States. Imported from England in 1713 by Mr. Thomas Brattle for King's Chapel, in Boston, Mass. Now in St. John's Episcopal Church, at Portsmouth, N. H. It still can be played.

Lower right—William Billings, first native composer of music in the United States, was born at Boston, Oct. 7, 1746. Was a self-taught musician, and wrote his first attempts on sides of leather with chalk in a tannery where he worked. First of his publications was "The New England Psalm Singer or American Chorister," in 1770. Paul Revere did the engraving for one of the early editions of Mr. Billings's work.

Nantucket Sank Due to Accuracy Of Radio System

Lightship Beam Made Liner Navigation Too Mechanical

A radio beam accuracy that brings ships directly onto the beam's source was the probable cause of the ramming and sinking yesterday of the lightship Nantucket by the liner Olympic, the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce stated today. Seven of the lightship's crew of 11 were killed, the four survivors being brought into New York today on the Olympic.

Invented to insure accurate navigation in fog, the beam has tended to make navigation of big liners mechanical, according to Capt. George E. Eaton, superintendent of the service for New England. This naturally leads to difficulties.

"My boys on the Nantucket knew the Olympic was headed for them when the ship was three or four hundred miles away," said Captain Eaton. "The radio beam of the lightship was being picked up by the vessel and a course along the beam was set. But the course is supposed to be set a bit off the beam so that the ships will pass the lightship a quarter of a mile or more seaward. Too many times lately not enough leeway has been allowed so that liners have nearly scraped the sides of the Nantucket."

Until 1900, lightship collisions were a rarity. With the coming of high-speed liners, collisions have become frequent. Fortunately most of these have been bumps or scrapes at slow speed which did little damage. The only other sinking of a lightship on the Nantucket Shoals was the Hedge Fence, rammed and sunk at midnight by the Danish ship Holm in 1925. All the crew were saved in that instance.

Today the lightship Relief was on duty, taking the place of the Nantucket. It will maintain this post until a new ship can be secured. This will have to come through an appropriation from Congress.

Oldest Inhabited House

Some historians say the oldest habitable house in the United States stands in St. Augustine, Fla., having been built by the early Spanish settlers.

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Grants of $20,000 Awarded for Research

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Grants totaling $20,000 were awarded yesterday by the American Council of Learned Societies to 50 scholars for research in subjects ranging from Chinese painting and native Haitian music to Robert Browning's letters and Chaucer's Italian journeys.

Recipients of the grants, ranging from $100 to $1000, were chiefly college and university professors. They included:

A. E. Christy, Columbia University; Charles W. David, Bryn Mawr College; Nellie Neilson, Mount Holyoke College; Stanley T. Williams, Yale University; P. V. C. Baur, Yale University; Wura H. Loomis, Wellesley College; R. Sloomis, Columbia University; G. E. Xlonas, Washington University; George Romley, Princeton; Harry Caplan, Cornell University; E. M. Grant, Smith College; Brice Harris, Cornell; H. W. Hartman, Bowdoin College.

L. M. Knapp, Williams College; James V. Logan, Princeton; H. T. Silverstein, Harvard; F. C. Tarr, Princeton; John Edwin Wells, Connecticut College for Women; Elsa G. Allen, Cornell.

Music Ousting 'Jazz,' Dr. Mason Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—The jazz era is passing and America is entering upon a musical renaissance, according to Dr. Daniel Gregory Mason, MacDowell professor of music at Columbia University.

"The most hopeful indication of our musical well-being," Dr. Mason said yesterday, "is the growth of music festival organizations and other amateur choral and orchestral groups."

Dr. Mason held that musicians are learning that "eccentricity doesn't pay," since the public's taste is becoming normalized again. The novelty of the radio and the phonograph is wearing off, according to Dr. Mason, who expects to see a decline in the popularity of mechanically reproduced music.

Hunter Students' Protest Against New Dean Ignored

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—In the face of active and repeated protest from groups of students, Acting Dean Hannah M. Egan was named permanent dean of Hunter College by the Board of Higher Education here last night. A motion to postpone the appointment until the student charges were investigated was defeated by the board.

Students, who maintained that they represented the majority of the student body, asserted before the board that Dr. Egan was "old fashioned"; that she censored student activities, maintained a spy system and unnecessarily restricted student activities. Mr. Mark Eisner, chairman of the board, said the students were unable to give specific instances and that their grievance was "just an attitude."

Hopkins Wins Fellowship

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The American Academy in Rome announced yesterday that it had awarded its annual fellowship in landscape architecture to Mr. Alden Hopkins of Chepachet, R. I. He will receive $1450 a year for two years beginning next October, and free residence and studio at the academy in Rome.

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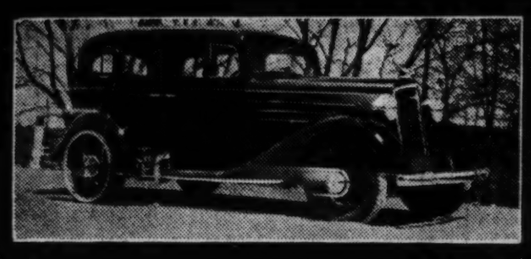

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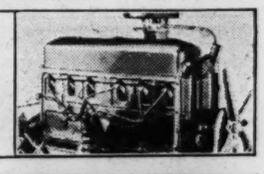

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Seven-Point Farm Plan For New England Fails After Seven Years' Try

(Continued from Page 1)

substantial number of towns voted "No" to both propositions.

Vermont's liquor control law possesses the signal feature of confining all package liquor sale to state-owned and operated stores. The results of yesterday's election will be operative until next March, when the whole question will be placed on the ballots in the regular town and city elections, and annually thereafter.

Cities

Fast Tunnel

Lynn has been connected with Boston by the narrow gauge to East Boston, thence by ferry to Rowes Wharf and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway running through circuitous routes between the two cities.

The narrow gauge has always had an easy margin of speed over the street car. But with the completion of the new vehicular tunnel from Boston to East Boston, Eastern will run fast buses, cut 30 minutes off the present schedule.

Shopping Weeks

Mayor Sinclair W. Weeks of Newton shops shrewdly for city supplies. He saved the Garden City $4000, dickering with contractors whose bids he considered too high. He will attempt similar savings on contracts to come.

Bids submitted were rejected by the Mayor, who called them exorbitant compared with those of last year. Contractors were notified contracts might be given out should prices descend to a proper level. One company came down $1 on each ton of bituminous asphalt. That cut expenses from $28,000 to $24,000.

Gambling

Malden Lottery

Federal agents looking for narcotics entered a garage in Malden today with two sergeants from the Malden force to make necessary arrests. They were acting on a narcotic's tip. They found the car but not the narcotics.

But they did find lottery tickets.

In these the federal agents had no interest. But the Malden officers had a very lively interest, which they rapidly translated into arrests of two men.

Recreation

Improved Osceola

Less known among the many peaks of the White Mountains is Mt. Osceola. Off the beaten path, it offers an interesting challenge to climbers who view from its tops that stretch of 30 to 40 miles wherein not a single person lives.

This year Osceola's followers will find a new face on things when they start the ascent. The CCC has been busy all winter working over the trail. It has been widened in parts, giving better visibility, also insuring less trouble for the telephone line running to the top for the forester on duty there.

Corduroy roads have been laid in the swampy areas, small log bridges have been put across the difficult fords. Log bars filled with flat stones at the steeper places make ascent easier. Osceola awaits the first summer climbers.

Renoult Disbarred at Paris

PARIS, May 15 (AP)—M. Rene Renoult, former Minister of Justice, was disbarred by the Paris Bar Association today following an alleged admission that he accepted 50,000 francs ($3300) to act in behalf of Serga Stavisky, late principal in the French pawn shop scandal. A demand to lift his parliamentary immunity has been presented in the Senate.

Rainbows at Night Seen in California

Special from Monitor Bureau

San Francisco

OBSERVERS at Yosemite National Park reported lunar rainbows on several nights immediately preceding the full moon this April.

They are not often seen, according to naturalists, for only during a limited time each spring is there the coincidence of brilliant moonlight and heavy spray from many waterfalls which tumble over cliffs thousands of feet high into the valley's depths. The great sheets of spray, hundreds of feet high, are perfect refractors for the moonbeams during a portion of the night.

Lunar rainbows are said to occur only in a few places, including Yellowstone National Park, Hawaii, and Little America, where they shine in a mist peculiar to the antarctic.

Boston Hears Call To Bar World Court

(Continued from Page 1)

land people who appeared in person against American participation in the Court.

These persons included: Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer; former Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and Mr. Charles F. Adams of the First National Stores.

Governor Ely's message expressed the view that the present is the wrong time for American adherence to the Court. He delineated such issues as debts and reparations as those that the United States would not desire adjudicated by any third party. He contended that the Court would be superfluous and possibly dangerous for America.

Mr. Hurley in his address argued that the United States is free from all the conditions that breed war, whereas Europe is at the mercy of such factors. America, he argued, should keep aloof from the League of Nations and the World Court, because these organizations have failed to prevent the recurrence of war.

Representative Lodge in his message practically recapitulated the position of his famous grandfather, Henry Cabot Lodge, who was largely instrumental in keeping the United States from joining the League of Nations during Woodrow Wilson's régime.

He expressed the belief that the issue had been settled, that attainment of peace through such organizations as the Court has been generally discredited, that participation in such organizations raises false hopes and that America by achieving peace for itself can do more for Europe than by going abroad in order to reform it.

Declaring that the people by referendum have already registered opposition to the Court, Attorney-General Warner declared continued overtures that the United States join the Court amount to flaunting the expressed will of the people.

U. S. Governs 148 Forests

There are 148 forests under administration of the Federal Government.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Ex Cathedra

When Representative Tarbell of Lincoln became chairman of the Republican State Committee, he abridged to some extent his freedom of action. His performances now are not merely those of the Representative from Lincoln nor those of Mr. Tarbell, the individual; they are to some extent the actions of the Massachusetts Republican Party. What he does, what he says, now will be associated carelessly perhaps, but still associated, with the Grand Old Party.

Hence what Mr. Tarbell does in the Legislature will have increased significance. Already the Massachusetts electorate has awakened to the fact that Mr. Tarbell is chairman of the committee that will report the bill to legalize betting on horse and dog racing. Mr. Tarbell's action on this measure, both in the committee and in the house, will be scored for or against the Republican Party in the coming November elections.

Now It's Golf

A-golfing they will go. About 75 representatives on this blothe May day will desert the House chambers to be the guests of Representative James E. Arnold of Natick, who owns and operates the Wildwood Golf Course at Natick. All nature's greenery and all the wee twittering birds will be the beneficiaries of this onslaught of legislative dignity.

Mellifluous oratory, long confined indoors, will be addressed to that little ball that has induced so much impromptu oratory from just ordinary. Weighty business decisions have been made on the greens.

Possibly out of the bunkers and the rough today will come some major contribution to Massachusetts laws.

It Knit Something

The Massachusetts Senate apparently was not invited to prance on the golf greens so it stuck to its knitting, and knitted a shroud for the bill giving Boston the right to own and operate its own lighting plant. Today it accepted the adverse committee report on this bill. Senator Finnegan, Democratic leader in the Senate, sought to overturn the report and substitute the original measure. He fought his fight as he fights many of them, in splendid isolation. That circular table of Senatorial conservatism closed in on him. Senator Wragg, chairman of the municipal finance committee, that reported the bill, opposed Senator Finnegan, claiming the proposed $63,000,000 enterprise didn't fit into Boston's purse.

It is now up to the house to accept or reject the report.

Historic vs. Productive

Beets and carrots with the earth still on them, red radishes, tously spinach and the whole jungle of edibles that line the sidewalks, have become as closely associated with Faneuil Hall as the word "liberty." But now plans are made to remove that bizarre market over onto Summer Street on state-owned land. The lease for this property is already before the Governor and his Council. The lease would be effective right up to 1953 at a graded rental ranging from $30,000 to $50,000.

Mayor Mansfield has kept his word to oppose removal of the market. Today he sent Corporation Counsel Foley to the State House to tell why Faneuil Hall should continue to hold history and the products of the earth in one clasp. Mr. Foley's chief argument was that removal would shrink the value of the $100,000,000 worth of property around the cobbled market. And then the $100,000 rental for Faneuil Hall received by the city was a point to be considered.

Contrasted with the Mayor, Governor Ely today displayed interest in the proposed change, commended the sponsors for their initiative, averred that Boston needed larger facilities for the handling of its food supply, but demurred only on the question of whether the lease gave the State the best financial terms possible.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cool, with light frost remote from the coast tonight; Thursday fair and warmer; moderate northerly winds, shifting to southerly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Thursday; probably light frost in exposed places tonight; warmer in interior Thursday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; not quite so cold tonight; warmer Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; rising temperature Thursday from early morning.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Thursday; probably light frost in exposed places tonight; rising temperature Thursday from early morning.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds, becoming southerly Thursday, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	60	New Orleans	70	88
Bermuda	70	76	New York	48	60
Chicago	50	52	Norfolk, Va.	60	76
Denver	54	78	Philadelphia	48	64
Helena, Mont.	56	82	St. Louis	52	74
Jacksonville	76	84	St. Paul	62	70
Kansas City	54	78	San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	52	90
Miami, Fla.	78	82			

A—9 a. m. May 16.
B—Maximum May 15.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 2:12 p. m., Thursday 2:18 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:29 p. m.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Gallery

Mr. Henry Orne Rider is exhibitor at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square for this fortnight. The exhibition is impressively hung, the pictures sumptuously framed.

The subjects divide easily between marine portraits and depictions of the outdoors. The painter shows equal interest in both, and is discerning enough to adopt different methods of presentation.

Mr. Rider responds imaginatively to a scene near home as he does to some ancient barque which navigated the seas. In the case of the latter he has taken plans to portray minutely the architecture of, say, "The Viking Ship of Leif Ericson" or Champlain's ship, La Bonne Renommée. The intricate details do not seem to balk him, nor does he display any inclination to slur them over. These portraits of ships are not painted with any lofty æsthetic intention; they are factual, literal, descriptive.

Turning to the outdoors, Mr. Rider reveals how beautiful is the very environment in which we live. He goes no further than Old Framingham, Weston, Stow, Annisquam, for material. The rustic dwellings, the old trees and surrounding country are ample provision. He shows the tranquillity which prevails, the warmth of the sun, the dense vegetation. He relates his enthusiasm in the titles as well as the painting: "The Glory of the Woods," "Where Autumn Smiles."

The quality of workmanship and the moods conveyed seem to recall the Dutch School of landscape painters, those who also found great sources of material in their immediate environment. Groves and pastures, valleys and streams have some attractive quality; to those who know them intimately, after living near by for years, their charms increase immeasurably.

In the adjoining gallery, in keeping with the current interest, there is a display of vignettes by Whistler. There may be noted his customary facility and piquancy, also his taste for the crepuscular subject.

D. A.

Lyons Leftists Oust Herriot From League

LYONS, France, May 16 (AP)—Former Premier Edouard Herriot was expelled from the local branch of the Leftist League of Rights of Man today.

A special committee voted 11 to 4 to oust him as a mark of its disapproval of the policy of the Doumergue Government. M. Herriot is a secretary without portfolio.

China Asks Ban On Drug Imports Into Manchuria

Koo Tells League Board Area Has Full Supply for Legal Needs

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 15—Complete prohibition by the League of Nations of the exportation, reëxportation and transshipment of narcotic drugs to Manchuria and Jehol was proposed today by Dr. Wellington Koo.

The Chinese proposal was contained in a letter to a League advisory committee now meeting here to consider a measure for the application of non-recognition of Manchoukuo. The proposal is in line with a statement made by Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, assistant chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs of the United States, before the League Opium Committee on Nov. 2, last year.

The United States and China both criticized the recommendation of the advisory committee regarding acceptance of certificates for importing opium into Manchuria. The committee recommended June 7 last that league members should be allowed to export opium into that area if applicants produced the importing government certificates provided for under the Geneva opium convention of 1925.

China is afraid that the committee's recommendation implied "back door" recognition of Manchoukuo since under the 1925 convention import certificates must be issued by the Government controlling the area receiving opium. Acceptance of the certificates issued by the present régime is considered by Nanking to approximate recognition as a Government.

Dr. Koo denies the necessity of importing opium into Manchuria since the local supply is adequate for licit purposes. If need for import arises, Dr. Koo proposes to modify the system of international control by certificates issued by the consular representatives of other powers in Manchuria.

Dr. Koo pointed out that, legally there is no necessity of special measures to import opium into Manchuria since China is bound by the Hague opium convention of 1912, prohibiting the import of opium into its area. The question nevertheless must be faced, due to lack of de facto control of Manchuria by China.

An echo of the Chaco dispute occurred at midnight when Señor J. Alvarez del Vayo of Spain, president of the commission, broadcast a speech to North and South America from the League's own wireless station describing the Chaco conflict as "senseless." His speech ended with the appeal, "And now it is for America and for tramckers in arms and munitions to speak."

Midshipmen's Pay

Midshipmen at Annapolis are paid $780 a year.

Australia Strengthens Its Fleet of Cruisers

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 16 (AP)—In addition to having a new cruiser of the Leander type—7000 tons with 6-inch guns—constructed, the Australian Commonwealth is replacing the old light cruiser Brisbane with a British cruiser now under construction.

Prime Minister Joseph Lyons announced this today. The Brisbane was built at Sydney in 1916, a 5000-ton vessel with 6-inch guns. She will be replaced by the Phaeton, which is to be renamed the Sydney, a much larger vessel. The Prime Minister pointed out replacement was being made in pursuance of the right of the empire to maintain naval tonnage under the London Naval Treaty. For treaty purposes Australian vessels as those of other Dominions, are ranked in the British Navy.

This will give Australia two first-class cruisers, 10,000-ton vessels with 8-inch guns; two first-class lighter cruisers with 6-inch guns, and the 12-year-old 5000-ton Adelaide with 6-inch guns, the seaplane carrier Albatross and a flotilla of destroyers.

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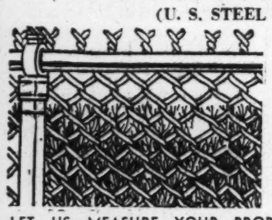
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There IS a reason why more than a million people each week eat at the Waldorf

Catalonia to Be Split Up Into Small Farms Under New Law Just Approved

Farmer and His Family Must Do All Work for Three-Quarters of Year—Can Hire Labor for Rest —Irrigated Land Excepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Parceling out the whole of Catalonia in small plots for farming is to be the revolutionary effect of the Catalonian land law, just approved by the Generalitat or Parliament.

No contract may be made for an area so large that the farmer and his family cannot do three-quarters of the year's work on it. Hired labor is thus only allowed in a proportion corresponding to a quarter of the year's work. Irrigated land undergoing intense cultivation is the exception, the proportion of hired labor allowed corresponding to one-third of the work to be done.

Farmers who fail to observe this rule may find their land rented by the local arbitration commission to other farmers or to syndicates of agricultural workers in the district.

Nullifying of all contracts between landowner and farmer by which the latter must pay taxes and "señorial" rights levied on the land is among the provisions of the law. New terms are fixed for all leases of land, partnerships and contracts for farming. Initiative is taken in afforestation, since cutting and uprooting of trees is forbidden without the agreement of the land owner, (or failing that, permission from special arbitration commissions to be established in each district.

For Settling of Disputes

All cases of dispute are to be judged by these commissions composed of a president named by the Generalitat, eight elected representatives of landowners and farmers, and the secretary of the chief magistracy or municipality of the district. The Catalonian Court of Cassation is to settle appeals.

Minimum duration of all leases and farming contracts is six years, and they may be prolonged for further terms of six years, unless the landowner is then prepared to work the land himself on the same conditions as those applying to farmers. Subletting is forbidden, and land will normally be handed on from father to son.

Rent payable may not exceed 4 per cent of the assessed value of the land as fixed by the Government survey. Where there has been no survey, the value will be assessed locally. Dispossession of a tenant may be affected for nonpayment of rent, unfulfillment of hired labor conditions, subletting, neglect or improper use of the land during more than one year. In case of expropriation, the tenant is entitled to one-quarter of the sum paid in compensation.

Tenant May Buy

The tenant may buy the land he works after 18 years, and in case of dispute, the arbitration commission will settle the price, payable cash down or in 15 yearly installments. Lands thus bought will constitute a family heritage unseizable in law.

The "rabassa morta" system of handing over of a proportion of the produce of the land to the landowner may be liquidated at the value of the land when the "rabassa" was established, thus making the actual liquidatory sum, payable in 15 installments, a nominal figure, since most "rabassas" are of long standing. Money invested in the land by either owner or farmer will be taken into account in this connection.

The landowner will be considered as a partner in working the land if he invests a quarter of the necessary capital in it. The landowner must then assure irrigation of the land, and the raising of loans if necessary. Under this joint working arrangement, the landowner may not receive less than one-third of the profits, nor the farmer less than one-half.

Bill to Liberalize Parole Laws of N. Y. Vetoed by Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16—The recent sharp controversy between police and prison officials over the Quinn-Robinson bill liberalizing the parole laws of the State was ended today, following the veto of that bill by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

Leading penologists, including Mr. Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, and Mr. Walter N. Thayer, Commissioner of Correction, vigorously supported the bill as a needed reform, while police officials of the State, led by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, New York City Police Commissioner, characterized it as an "invitation to the underworld to commit crime with new impunity."

Governor Lehman in his veto said the bill was not well drawn and might prove in the end to be hurtful to the cause of parole, which is still in its experimental stages here. While a strong advocate of parole, the Governor said he could not sign a bill which would be a "precipitous imposition on the youthful system of tremendously enlarged powers that might bring about a reaction in public sympathy."

"I hope," the Governor concluded, "that not in the distant future the people of our State will, through the Legislature, gradually enlarge the powers and functions of parole in a manner that its administration may continue to be effective and sound."

Ten Million Sought In Bootlegging War

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 16

PRINCIPAL items in the $1,322,000,000 appropriation requested yesterday by President Roosevelt to round out the budget for the next fiscal year follow:

General Public Works-Relief, $940,905,000.
Civilian Conservation Corps, $285,000,000.
Federal Land Banks, $75,000,000.
Internal Revenue Bureau for bootlegging war, $10,000,000.
Miscellaneous, $11,095,000.
Total, $1,322,000,000.

Latvia Proclaims Martial Law in Move Against Radicals

RIGA, Latvia, May 16 (AP)—Parliament was suspended and martial law was proclaimed throughout the country last night, presumably because of the Government's fears of outbreak among radical elements.

A heavy military guard was thrown about Parliament Buildings today. Telephone and telegraph services, temporarily disrupted during the night, were resumed today. Government officials insisted—despite the emergency measures—that peace prevails the country over. Public opinion appeared generally to favor the energetic action of the Government under the lead of Premier Ulmanis.

One of the first moves of authorities today was to run up the Latvian national ensign, replacing the red flag which has been flying over the headquarters of Riga's Social Democrats.

Political difficulties have been anticipated by official quarters since some time ago. "A state of unrest has long been apparent," qualified spokesmen said. "The present measures, therefore, should not cause surprise." They expressed confidence that major developments of an unpleasant nature will be avoided.

President Demands Millions for Roads

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 16

THE President wants discretionary authority in spending the General Public Works-Relief fund, but he would earmark the following items from it:

Roads construction, $100,000,000.
Tennessee Valley Authority, $48,000,000.
Naval construction, $40,000,000.
Public buildings construction, $35,000,000.
Inter-American Highway, $5,000,000.
Executive office extension, $325,000.

Tacoma Collegians 'Clean Up' Campus—and Picnic Banquet

Rakes Comb Tufts of Grass and Spades Landscape Hillocks Under Faculty Direction, While Girls Prepare Meal for 'Workingmen'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—They held the annual "clean-up day" recently at the College of Puget Sound in Tacoma. It was a great success and now the campus is as orderly as Aunt Mary's New England kitchen.

All the boys in the college were divided into regiments and companies, officered by members of the faculty, who, for the time being, laid aside an air of prodigious learning and issued orders for the disposal of this pile of leaves and that pile of stones and the other pile of ashes, and argued with one another tenaciously as to whether it was wisest to fill up this depression by cutting down that hillock, or was it better to "let 'em be as they are — just for the sake of beauty in landscaping lines."

But after the officers had come to terms in all these matters, things began to move: rakes pulled at last year's grass and leaves, and in no time at all, big piles of rubbish began to appear, until every foot of the campus had been raked over, and lay in the April sun clean and beautiful

And while this skirmishing against dirt was going on, the college girls gathered in the big dining-room, wearing aprons. They set the tables.

When the big bonfire outside was dying down, everybody was called in for a "picnic" dinner of hot drinks, rolls and "weenies" done to a turn. A bonfire marshmallow roast followed.

Hammers Herald Music Hall's Passing In Piccadilly Circus

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The crash of workmen's hammers, demolishing the London Pavilion music hall, now adds to the noise and turmoil of the traffic in Piccadilly Circus. The destruction of this famous center of entertainment, which is considered to have the finest theatrical site in the West End of London, is held to mark the end of a definite era in English entertainment, and of a characteristically English type of histrionic art.

Music halls sprang into prominence toward the close of the last century. In the Edwardian period they reached such heights of popularity that, about 1906, they seemed to be threatening the existence of the theaters. A typical program would consist of 20 or more individual turns—jugglers, trick cyclists, conjurers, singers, comedians and dancers. For many years the London Pavilion was one of the most celebrated of these places of entertainment. Among the well-known players who were produced by the music halls were Little Tich, Vesta Tilley (now Lady de Frece), George Robey, the Great Vance, George Lashwood, and Albert Chevalier, who used to sing the famous Cockney song, "My Old Dutch."

Music hall programs were not always in very good taste, but they often called for considerable dramatic skill and personality. Audiences were frequently rowdy and restless, and the music hall player required more than ordinary gifts to reduce them to silence and gain their attention. He had to win his effects with speed. A whole turn lasted only about 10 minutes, and the player had to make an impression with his first word or even look.

The Pavilion follows several other celebrated halls into the discard. The Empire is now a cinema, the Coliseum a theater given over to spectacular shows, the Tivoli is a cinema, and the Oxford a popular restaurant.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., Fridays, May 18, 25, June 1, 9:45-10:00 a. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.
PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.
MIAMI—Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.
HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, May 19, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-240m.

New Jersey

NEWARK—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

HUDSON FALLS—Fridays, 9:00-9:15 p. m., WGLC, 1370kc-219m.
NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.
ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.
TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.
UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 5:15-5:30 a. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.
PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.
PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.
TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

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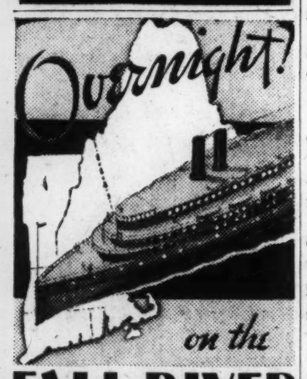

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Threat to World Peace in Armament Traffic Supports Move for Embargoes

Limiting Arms to Defense By International Agreement Proposed to Correct Abuses

Union of English-Speaking Peoples in Support of Move Advocated—Supply of Planes and Parts to Germany Causes Concern

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—Demand for the outlawing of the arms traffic is crystallizing here into a movement which appears today to be assuming a form that will be international among English-speaking peoples.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer and president of the New York branch of the League of Nations Association, compared the movement to the crusade of three-quarters of century ago against human slavery and declared for a curb on private munitions selling as the chief insurance for civilization.

At the same time, Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, called for an international agreement strictly limiting the export and import of armaments in peace time to what is necessary for the purely defense needs of each government as defined by treaty, holding that such a limitation on the arms traffic is the only way to insure peace.

"Suggestive of Early War"

Mr. Edward P. Warner, editor of Aviation and one-time Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in charge of aviation, who is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on air transport equipment, declared that the armament situation among the nations was very alarming and most suggestive of early war, and that prompt steps were needed to check the approach of a conflict.

Approbation of The Christian Science Monitor's uncovering in connection with the sale of munitions to warring countries, such as Paraguay and Bolivia, and in connection with the armament race which is going on practically around the globe, with important sales of airplanes motors and parts by American manufacturers to Germany, was voiced in many high quarters.

"In publishing figures showing the great increase in the export of American airplanes to Germany, The Christian Science Monitor has performed a service," Mr. Buell declared. "While it may be impossible to prove that these airplanes are for military purposes, one is justified in assuming that these purchases are really to bring about the military re-armament of Germany. This is because of the comparative ease with which a commercial airplane may be utilized for military purposes."

German Situation Cited

Mr. Buell added that "these statistics are further evidence that Germany intends to achieve military equality in fact," even though the allied powers have declined to grant such equality in law.

Thus while delegations to the forthcoming arms limitation conference in Geneva are preparing to again get around a table to discuss ways and means of checking the nations' race to re-arm; with more men under arms today than there were in the years of alarms that immediately preceded the World War and with war clouds hanging heavy over Europe and pouring forth their rain of lead in Asia and South America, responsible leadership here sees effective action at Geneva imperative and is unqualifiedly on record against platitudinous talk that voices mere wishing for armament limitation control.

Mr. Coudert declared that the armament question had "become one of vital import to our civilization."

Placing the Responsibility

Mr. Buell laid at the door of "the outside world" a large share of the responsibility for the present race of the nations to arm.

"While the increase of armaments is unfortunate, and while Hitlerism has undoubtedly increased the political tension in Europe, the outside world is in large part responsible for the present situation," he declared.

"The Geneva conference made a fatal error last October when it presented the Simon plan to Germany. This plan merely imposed international supervision upon Germany, without giving it the right to rearm immediately even in regard to defensive weapons, or imposing any degree of disarmament upon the outside world. Hitler naturally took advantage of this blunder and walked out of the conference.

"The outside world cannot satisfy its conscience now by fastening its sins upon the aviation manufacturers. The only solution is to conclude an international convention, providing for the status quo in armaments, but allowing Germany a right of controlled re-armament until its present position of military inferiority is overcome."

Plunged Into Arms Race

"The failure to adopt such a solution has incited Germany to rearm illegally, and to plunge the world into an arms competition.

"The situation is different in regard to Chaco. Here two small powers are fighting a senseless war which would long have stopped had the outside world imposed an arms embargo.

A bill authorizing the President to impose such an embargo is now pending in Congress, but it contains an amendment which is objectionable to many internationalists, providing for an embargo upon both parties, regardless of which is the aggressor.

"I sympathize with this objection, but if it is a question of choosing between no embargo at all, which at present is the case, and an embargo against both parties, I favor the latter alternative. Should one belligerent suffer more than the other from such an embargo, it can appeal to the League and other international agencies for support.

Embargo Needed Before Outbreak

"The imposition of an arms embargo when war breaks out would, however, be of comparatively little value, if an unrestricted trade in arms may take place in time of peace. An arms embargo can achieve its purpose only when an international agreement strictly limits the export and import of armaments in peace time to what is necessary for the purely defensive needs of each government, as defined by treaty."

German Purchases Defended

Although Mr. Warner expressed apprehension over the increase in armaments generally, he held that the reequipment of the commercial aviation services in Germany for which airplanes, motors and parts are being shipped from the United States, did not indicate war preparations.

Most of the airplanes which German commercial interests have bought from American manufacturers are of a commercial transport type which has won wide favor in aviation circles abroad, he said. Many of these aircraft have been sold to air transport companies in Switzerland, Sweden, France and other countries besides Germany, he added.

"These airplanes are constructed for commercial use and would require extensive rebuilding to be used effectively for military purposes," he continued.

"Moreover, Germany has airplane factories of her own and workers with a high degree of technical skill and can produce her own military airplanes without any aid from the United States.

"Much has been said about a license that has been granted to build in Germany airplane engines of a certain American manufacturer. This license was granted three years or more ago and Luft Hansa has been building from American models at least three years.

Modest Sum for Equipment

"I think the rearming situation among the nations extremely alarming and very suggestive of early war, but I believe that Germany's program of reëquipping her air service at this time can reasonably be accounted for by what is going on in that nation and the state of its aviation service.

"While the sale to Germany of more than $250,000 worth of airplanes in one month seems enormous from the standpoint of money value, three of the transport airplanes I have mentioned would account for $240,000. This is a large amount of money, but a comparatively modest amount of aviation equipment.

"At the rate of our sales to Germany for three months of this year, which aggregated about $650,000, Germany would buy from us over a 12-month period on this basis something over $2,000,000 of aviation equipment. The United States is spending $25,000,000 a year on its own aviation program; Great Britain and France are each spending the same amount or more."

They Plan to Keep Chemistry Out of War

Autorizado

Members of 'Congress' Get Honorary Degrees

Seated—Prof P. Karrer, Zurich; Prof. Fourneau, Paris, and Prof. Robert Robinson, Oxford. Standing, Left to Right—Prof. Gilbert Newton Lewis, Berkeley, Calif.; Dr. N. Parravano, Rome; Prof. H. E. Armstrong, London; Dr. P. Walden, Rostock, Ger., and Prof. H. le Chatelier, Paris.

Chemists Rally To Block Trade In War Matériel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A campaign aimed at preventing chemistry ever again enlisting its devastating forces in the ranks of war has emanated from a gathering here in April of chemists from all over the world.

The occasion was the ninth International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry and the first of its kind to be held since the World War interrupted the series.

"Chemistry which has contributed so intensely to human progress," Señor Obdulio Fernandez, who presided, told the final meeting of the congress, "presents also a different facet for the consideration of those not versed in our science: Chemistry placed itself at the service of warfare and augmented human sufferings and the magnitude of the last catastrophe. Of this we are directly responsible! So many years' work to help civilization are of no avail if we persist in a parody of zoological species and continue to fight, one brother against another."

Señor Fernandez then referred to sentiments expressed by Professor Bertrand in Washington at the closing banquet of the Conference of the International Union of Chemistry which had filled him with an intense desire to foment close friendship among chemists with a view to an agreement that chemistry should never again intervene in favor of anything bringing disaster to humanity.

Some 1200 persons attended, some 700 coming from abroad, of which 120 were Italians, the United States being represented by 10. Japan, several South American republics and most important countries, except Russia, sent delegates.

In his speech opening the sessions, Señor Alcala Zamora, President of the Spanish Republic, expressed his hopes that the work of the congress would lead to greater enlightenment in problems of chemistry affecting people's daily lives, adding that "he could not bring himself to wish the members well in the study of chemistry as applied to substances which might be used in warfare." The desire for peace was the dominant note struck in addresses of members.

A wide range of subjects was dealt with, showing the enormous progress made by chemistry since the last meeting in 1912. In the words of the president of the congress, "chemistry has dovetailed its own peculiar philosophy with the wider philosophy and the laws ruling organic life on one hand and the transformation of mineral elements and those of the stars on the other."

During the last 20 years, it was pointed out, every natural product has been subjected to close chemical examination and whenever the demand of markets exceeded the supply imitations were attempted, often with success.

Prof. Fritz Koegl of Utrecht gave an interesting address on the latest results of his research in the field of auxines, substances which even though used in infinitesimal quantities accelerated enormously the growth of plants. He demonstrated this with moving pictures which showed the activities of these substances.

The University of Madrid conferred the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa upon Prof. Gilbert N. Lewis of Berkeley, Calif.; Dr. N. Parravano of Rome, H. E. Armstrong of London, Dr. P. Waldon of Rostock, Ger.; H. le Chatelier of Paris, P. Karrer of Zurich, D. Fourneau of Paris and Robert Robinson of Oxford, Eng.

World Mobilizes Against Arms Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

against a power, that it would fit closely into League of Nations plans for preserving peace, and that it might involve the United States in difficulty, perhaps in war, without specific action by the Congress itself.

For this reason, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee insisted on applying the boycott to both parties. The State Department refused to back this resolution since Mr. Davis had previously at Geneva pledged the Administration—if a satisfactory disarmament treaty went through—to coöperate in a joint international boycott of an aggressive or erring State. They insist to the bitter end, on their one-way boycott. Officials point out that a boycott restricted to both sides might severely penalize the smaller or nonmanufacturing nation, and give a big advantage to the industrialized State.

Under these circumstances, the American Government was unable to participate in the tentative blockade upon the Chaco area to which Mr. Baldwin referred. It is for the same reason unable to lay hands upon the American exports of arms to South America, to the Far East, or to central Europe.

Supports Arms Embargo

It seems likely that the President's suprisingly announced messages on munitions makers may be addressed in part to remedy this situation. Already Mr. Roosevelt has given the arms embargo resolution a boost along at the right times.

But a broader objective, lying behind the Nye-Vandenberg resolution which the President himself mentioned in announcing his forthcoming message, is to take the profits out of war. Senator Nye aimed principally, in his resolution, in the Senate and in the investigation now getting under way ,to check the inordinate private profits of the makers and peddlers of munitions.

It was proposed to limit their takings to a flat 10 per cent. Such an intervention in the form of a constitutional amendment, nationalizing or conscripting at least the armament makers, has been often proposed, most emphatically by the Official War Policies Commission, whose graphic recommendations in 1931 went largely unnoticed and have never been debated on the floor of Congress, which asked the hearings.

It is surmised that the Presidential message will go into these lines of policy, although Mr. Roosevelt is expected also to hold an even balance between reforms urged by peace workers, and the long-standing policies of the War and Navy Departments, which urge building up of a large and vigorous war armaments industry in peace time—even by sales abroad—in order to have a lusty skeleton to expand for national defense in case the United States were involved in war.

The Belgian Mission

In all this armaments talk, the Belgian mission of inquiry has gone largely unnoticed. But M. Francqui and M. Gutt are here to learn. Nothing is said and very little is known in the capital as to their precise objectives. But it may be assumed (1) that Belgium wants good trade relations with the United States; (2) that some improvement of its war debts position—Brussels having followed France's lead and defaulted—based upon the special American sympathy for "gallant little Belgium," would reflect desirably on trade relations; (3) that the current tendency of Belgium to break away from French apron strings is to be taken into account; and (4) that M. Francqui often speaks for general European central bankers, is a leading delegate at the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, and may have much to say and learn about stabilization of currencies and general financial problems.

Belgium, it is known, would like to have better tariff relations with the United States, and would particularly like to sell glass, cement and brick, all of which are commodities with big home production here, and hence difficult to admit.

President Roosevelt and the entire Administration, of course, take the view that the Belgian visit is purely ceremonial. So it may remain to the end. But in between whiles, M. Francqui and M. Gutt, who have never before passed as mere diplomatic lackeys, will be learning much.

U. S. Firms Sell War Goods But Far Fewer Than Europe

Trade Is Perfectly Legal, It Is Pointed Out, and England and France Leave America Far Behind When It Comes to Selling Guns

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—American salesmen of arms are far behind their competitors in other countries in the proportion of the munitions trade to belligerents, world statistics indicate, and although perfectly willing to sell the means of destruction to rival governments, they find the business pretty well preëmpted by the big munition firms of European nations, notably Great Britain and France.

However, Department of Commerce figures show that American implements of war have gone to belligerents in the Chaco area, as just exposed by the outspoken report of the League of Nations; it is true also of American arms exports to Bolivia and Colombia, hotly disputing the boundaries of Leticia; it is true of exports of arms to China. Outright war does not have to be declared to bring these armament salesmen to the spot; the possibility or probability of war is enough to cause armament agents of the world to rush to the seat of trouble and take orders ranging from amphibian tanks to poison gas.

Exports to Germany of American airplanes and parts have recently risen to high figures, even while France protests to Great Britain of similar sales to the Reich as that nation is alleged to rearm; the figures show United States airplanes have recently been going in large quantities also to the Orient, and they throw a flood of light upon Japan's recent blunt demand that outside powers keep their hands off China.

Japan Also Gets Arms

But exports of goods essential to war have not gone alone to China from the United States; Japan has been receiving the sinews of war from America also, although in this instance they do not generally take the concrete and specific form of guns, ammunition and airplanes, but the more general yet none-the-less essential shape of trucks, buses, airplane parts and, above all, cotton.

The figures of these exports from the United States are available, and appear below, so far as official figures tell the story of what is going on. A senatorial investigation has been voted on the Nye-Vandenberg bill, and the initial spade-work of inquiry into the manufacture of American ammunitions is even now under way. But officials here point out that a statement of the case requires caution, and a sense of proportion, to give the real picture to the public.

In the first place it is asserted that American exports of guns, ammunition and the like are but a small part of the world total; and that in fact, as great nations go, the United States is but a comparative beginner in the gentle art of purveying weapons to its fellow men.

Business Is Wholly Legal

Second, it is declared that the business of manufacturing and selling destructive weapons abroad is perfectly legal, however one considers it morally, and that—so far as legal standards go—the United States has not even passed a federal law prohibiting the sale of sub-machine guns to gangsters, let alone the export of high-explosives to fellow nations.

And, finally, it is asked whether such a ban on exports of arms actually should be imposed—since it would inevitably mean the disarming of weak nations, while leaving the powerful nations just as they are.

In 1933, the United States exported goods directly and indirectly applicable to warfare of considerable proportions. The extent to which these goods found their way into military supplies is, however, a deeply perplexing point. Only by a wide stretch of the imagination can America's total export of $395,168,038 worth of raw cotton for example be called a "military" export.

And yet without the $87,000,000 worth of such supplies going to Japan, with consequent possible conversion of some of it into high explosives and uniforms, that nation would find itself crippled in modern warfare. Indeed, with warfare involving the entire economic life of whole nations, men, women and children and all, it is impossible to draw a satisfactory line between military and non-military supplies.

What for War, What Peace?

The big export from America chiefly associated with warfare in 1933 was $9,180,000 worth of airplanes, engines and parts. And yet many, or perhaps most, of these went immediately into commercial service.

The total of all goods directly relating either to ordnance explosives or munitions was about $4,200,000. But when this total is broken down it becomes difficult to determine which item went for warfare, which for legitimate peace-time pursuits.

The items for the 1933 year follow: $311,000 worth of revolvers and pistols; $154,000 worth of rifles; $78,000 worth of shotguns; $800,000 worth of machine and heavy ordnance guns and carriages; $240,000 worth of shot shells; $739,000 worth of metallic cartridges; $183,000 worth of explosives, shells and projectiles; $161,000 worth of other ammunition; $70,000 worth of smokeless powder; $777,000 worth of dynamite; $216,000 of other explosives; $300,000 worth of safety fuses and $167,000 worth of blasting caps.

What War Supplies Are

In addition to its heavy export of raw cotton, the United States sent abroad last year $3,044,000 worth of cotton linters, used in some process for explosives; $6,865,000 worth of iron and steel scrap, capable of being changed to projectiles; $20,112,000 worth of trucks and busses, and about $3,000,000 worth of nitrogenous fertilizers, also useful in munitions manufacture.

The picture as a whole is perhaps more impressive when divided by countries and brought more closely down to date in the first three months of 1934. In those months, China, got about $1,1000,000 worth of "military" supplies, exclusive of the cotton exports, the big item being about $509,000 in airplanes, engines and parts.

To Colombia, one participant in the Leticia dispute, the United States sent in the first three months $120,000 worth of airplanes, engines and parts, and $106,000 worth of trucks and buses.

Bolivia Gets Lion's Share

But it was to the other participant, Bolivia, that the mapor exports for purley military purposes went. In January, Bolivia got $16,650 worth of United States macnine guns and heavy ordinance and carriages, and total of $66,000 worth of metalic cartridges. In February, it paid $600 for machine guns, etc., and $12,510 for cartridges. In March came the biggest orders: $53,000 worth of American machine guns and heavy ordnance—suitable only for war—and $57,000 worth of cartridges. The figures for the first three months are particularly impressive when it is noted that for the whole of 1933 Bolivia bought only $357 worth of United States machine guns and heavy ordnance, and $67,000 worth of cartridges.

Was Bolivia storing up supplies for a war; and was America arming it? That is asked here.

In the same three months Bolivia bought $66,000 worth of American airplanes, engines and parts, and $158,000 worth of American trucks and buses.

American exports to Japan in the first three months of the year included a small amount of airplane parts—as contrasted with over $300,000 worth for the whole of 1933—the usual big exports of cotton, iron and steel scrap and trucks and buses.

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Tourists Motor Over Trail Once Trod by Mohawks

Williamstown, North Adams, Through Charlemont, Shelburne Falls, Erving and Athol to Worcester and Boston Is Not-to-Be-Forgotten Trip

Historical Jaunts in New England
Third of 10 Articles

The Monitor's "Reporter Guide" now swings out to Williamstown, Mass., where the visitor starts his journey back to Boston over one of New England's most beautiful scenic drives, the Mohawk Trail.

Williamstown—Here is the seat of Williams College. When this township was first settled in 1749 it was originally called West Hoosac. Later, it took the present name in honor of its first landowner, Col. Ephraim Williams Jr., and also one-time commander of Fort Massachusetts a short distance away.

Through a liberal bequest left by Colonel Williams, Williams Free School was established. This was founded in 1790. In 1793 the name was changed to Williams College in memory of its founder. On the south side of Main Street is West College, built in 1790. This structure, the oldest of the college buildings, has housed some of the country's foremost men, including William Cullen Bryant. Further to the north is the Sigma Phi Fraternity House, moved here from Albany, N. Y., where it originally served as the Manor House of the Van Rensselaer family.

Moving on up the Hoosac Valley toward North Adams is the reproduction of Old Fort Massachusetts. In 1744, during King George's War, Gov. William Shirley ordered a cordon of forts built at intervals of six or eight miles between Fort Dummer on the Connecticut, and the upper Hoosic River. One of these was Fort Massachusetts. An interesting incident connected with this fort is the battle of 1746 when 900 French and Indians stormed it for 48 hours and only secured its surrender because of the exhausting of the defenders' supply of gunpowder.

North Adams—A short distance from the center of this town is the beginning of the famous Hoosac Tunnel. It is 4¾ miles in length and is one of the longest on the continent. In 1853 the tunnel was commenced as a private enterprise. After many financial difficulties it was completed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1874 at a cost of approximately $20,000,000.

About a mile east of the business center of North Adams is the beginning of the Mohawk Trail. The climb is one of New England's steepest motor trails and is especially noted for its midway hairpin turn. The crest is at an elevation of 2000 feet with North Adams at 1000 feet below and the Southern Hoosac Valley beyond. It was over this trail ages back that the warlike Mohawk Indians invaded New England territory and subdued the local tribes.

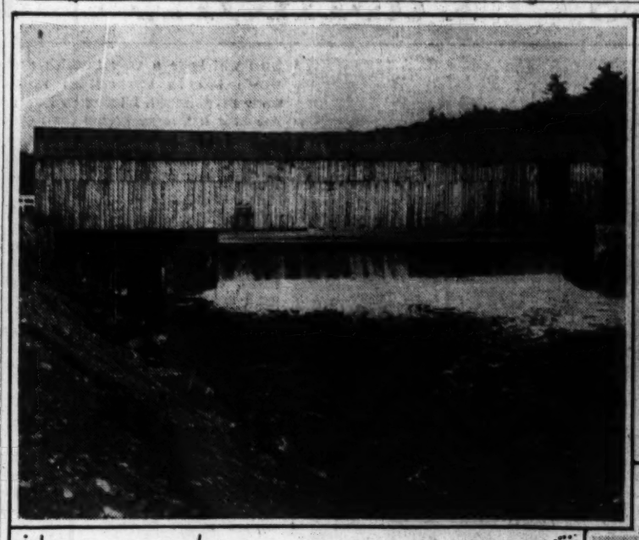
The highway descends slowly at first and then more steeply with sharp curves occurring successively. The mountain town of Charlemont, Shelburne Falls—called the Town of Tumbling Water because of its many falls—and other small New England villages are passed through en route to Erving.

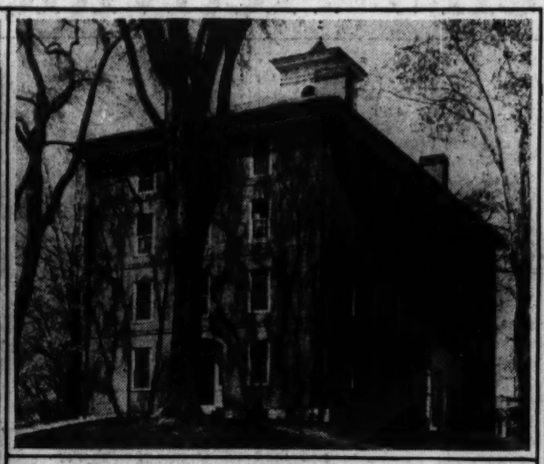
Erving—Here is one of the few old covered bridges left in Massachusetts. Then it is a short drive to Athol, a town known for its Starrett factory, which manufactures more than 2100 varieties of mechanics' tools sold the world over.

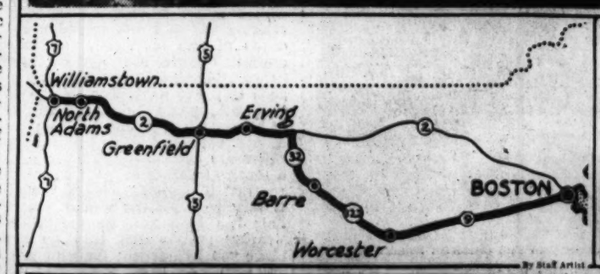
Athol—was settled in 1735 as the plantation of Pequoig. On the Upper Common there is a drinking fountain which is the memorial to a Ginery Twichell, a stage driver of Athol who became known as the Unrivaled Express Driver. A story goes that "in 1843 when the Oregon question so endangered the peace of England and America, Sir Robert Peel was returned as Prime Minister, which insured peace. The news reached Boston where the New York papers had arranged for the quickest possible service by train, but Twichell, riding horseback through the snow from Worcester to Hartford in 3 hours and 20 minutes and by train thence to New York, beat the time of the regular trains and won a 'scoup.'"

From Athol Route No. 32 is taken. This leads through more rural towns and into a three-mile stretch of solid forest maintained by Harvard University and one of the finest wooded areas in New England. The road from this point passes over hill and dale via Barre and Paxton. Thence through Worcester on Route 9 to Boston over an excellent four-lane highway.

Over the Hump Through the Berkshires







By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scenes Along the Mohawk Trail

Upper Left—Covered Bridge at Erving, Mass., One of Few Survivors. Upper Right—West College, Built in 1790, at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. Lower Left—Hairpin Turn on Mohawk Trail at North Adams, Mass. Lower Right—Fort Massachusetts at North Adams. Left Center—Map of Route.

Federal Rail Head Sees Government Operation on Way

Eastman Also Declares Bulk of Economies to Come Out of Labor

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP) — The opinion that public ownership and operation of the railroads may prove necessary some time in the future was expressed today by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coördinator of Railroads.

"I have no desire to assume the rôle of propagandist for public ownership and operation," he said, "or to have such a policy adopted until the people of the United States either want it or believe it to be necessary. I have believed that they should be thinking about it, for it may prove to be necessary, and in that event it is highly desirable that the country should be prepared to undertake it in the best possible way and with all possible safeguards."

Addressing the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in annual conference, Mr. Eastman indicated, however, that he was not urging acquisition by the Government at the present time under the financial conditions facing the Government. He said there are distinct dangers in public ownership and operation against which safeguards ought to be provided, but "the fact is that nobody has less to fear than the holders of railroad securities," since governments invariably pay "a fair price and usually more than the property is worth."

In regard to talk of greater flexibility in rate cutting to meet competition, the coördinator asserted that in his judgment the railroads are given "too free a hand, for the excuse of truck or water competition is being badly overworked and the real reason is often the pressure of big shippers and the desire to filch traffic from other railroads."

Mr. Eastman admitted that "economies in railroad operation are bound, in large part, to be labor-saving economies," and revealed that the Government is studying "retirement annuities for superannuated employees, unemployment benefits and dismissal wages."

Oil Improvement In Oklahoma Laid To State Control

Petroleum Fair President Sees Federal Action as Possible Necessity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., May 16—Marked improvement was shown by the oil industry within the last 12 months, it was stated here yesterday by Mr. W. G. Skelly, president of the International Petroleum Exposition. His summary of the present status of the industry marked the fourth day of the eighth annual show and Congress here.

"During the past year we have seen crude advance to $1 a barrel," said President Skelly. "This improvement has been brought about chiefly by state control which curtailed production, more or less effectively, especially in the mammoth East Texas field.

"Real prosperity will never return to the industry," Mr. Skelly told other oil men, "until a proper balance between production and consumption is attained. State control, although helpful, has failed to strike that balance.

"There is suspicion of complete government control," the exposition president continued, "but if we can't get effective and complete orderly production any other way, the Federal Government will have to act." He left the impression, however, that he would rather federal control be delayed in the hope that the industry would "come to its senses and regulate itself."

"The greatest obstacle to self-organization," he said, "is from those who haven't grown up in the industry, but who entered by reason of new pools being discovered at their door. Those men, in many instances, lack a broad view of what is good for the whole industry and are rather concerned about making money for themselves while they can make it. If the oil world were made up entirely of veterans, they would understand that production is over-balancing demand and would slow down," Mr. Skelly claimed.

Programs of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers continued.

Canadian House Supports Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 16—After an intermittent debate lasting four weeks, the Rhodes budget was adopted by the Canadian House of Commons without a recorded vote.

An amendment moved by the CCF Socialist group criticizing the Government for its delay in finding ways and means for distributing the present abundance to the needy masses, went down to defeat by 157 to 14, the CCF group winning the support of only one Liberal for their motion.

The reduction of 1 cent a pound sugar duty has been moved forward from July 1 to May 20 so that the householders wishing to enjoy the benefits in preserving the exceptionally early fruit crop on the west coast will be able to do so.

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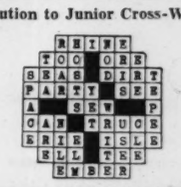

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Delectable Salads

A Few Fundamentals in Preparing and Serving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE most delectable food on the dinner table is the salad! Or, at least, it should be, if it is properly made and served! The proper making and serving of a salad is the real secret of converting a salad evader into a salad enthusiast.

Modern refrigeration not only makes it possible, but, also, practical to keep a shelf of assorted salad ingredients always at command. Garnishments, such as pimiento, asparagus, parsley, radish roses and celery, will keep in the coolness of the refrigerator for many days.

In addition to these semiperishable materials, the salad shelf should have in waiting: stuffed olives, which may be served whole or thinly sliced; ripe olives; medium-sized dill pickles, which are generally sliced very thin or in strips, shoe-string style; small, very sweet pickles served as is, in halves or in fans; capers, which are sprinkled lightly over a vegetable salad or tossed through the mayonnaise.

Artistic Garnishings

Every salad should be garnished artistically. Usually, the rule to follow is that of contrast. A green salad is improved with pimiento, beet or radish or green may be emphasized with deeper tones with the pickle fan, the laciness of a sprig of parsley or the crispness of water cress.

A molded salad such as tomato cup or spring vegetable is improved with a crisp garnish in the form of cucumber slices or celery curls. Salads made with fruit—pineapple, peach, apricot or pear—receive enhancement with a mound of cottage cheese which in turn is decorated with a choice of green pepper ring, thinly sliced stuffed olive, pimiento strips or a dash of paprika. Balls the size of large marbles may be molded from cream cheese and one is used to top the salad, or several may be used around the edge. The cheese balls are so attractive in themselves that they require no further adornment. A slice or wedge of lemon is a desirable garnish for a fish salad. Hard-boiled eggs either sliced or quartered are appetizing with meat or potato salads.

Variety in Dressings

One who has not learned to enjoy mayonnaise or other salad dressing may set aside this course because the dressing is served over it, whereas, if the dressing is served in such a way that it may be used as sparingly as desired, the chances are the treat will not be overlooked. Individual servings are prepared in lettuce cups made of the smalll inner leaves filled with mayonnaise and served at the side of the salad; or green pepper or onion rings may be made by cutting one-fourth inch rings, filling them with mayonnaise and serving as a topping (which may be removed if not wanted) or one on each side.

Another way to enjoy salads is to serve variety in the dressings. Applying the same dressing to one and all salads alike is a mistake, as the purpose of dressing is to add piquancy and flavor to the vegetables, fruits or meats. The dressing should be made to suit the individual requirements of the ingredients.

Mayonnaise, being an uncooked emulsion of eggs, spices, vinegar and salad oil, is sufficiently heavy to bear thinning with whatever flavor one may wish to add. To give tartness to meat salad, thin the mayonnaise with cider vinegar, whereas fish salads generally are improved with lemon juice to accent their flavor. For salads with fruit as a main ingredient a sweeter dressing is desired. The most economical thinning agent in this case is sour milk which blends easily with the heavy mayonnaise and even adds a quaint tartness which cannot be identified on the salad. Other agents may be sweet milk, sweet or sour cream, sirup poured from the sweet pickle bottle, pineapple or other fruit juice poured from the canned fruit. The supreme dressing, however, is made by combining equal portions of mayonnaise and whipped cream. Potato salad, kidney bean or cabbage salad are best when the mayonnaise is used without thinning or altering as these particular ingredients require the adhesive quality of the heavy mayonnaise to bring the individual sections into a unified mass.

Preparation of Ingredients

The preparation of the ingredients is important. Lettuce should be thoroughly washed, the heart removed and the head held under the cold water faucet to allow the water to permeate the leaves and tend to separate them. Water should then be lightly shaken from the lettuce which is now ready to be placed in a tightly covered dish in the refrigerator where it will soon become crisp and freshened. Celery should be scrubbed carefully with the vegetable brush, stood in a glass partly filled with water, or the ends may be split into several narrow strips before laying in a pan of water in the refrigerator until they curl gracefully. Incidentally, this "streamlining" of the celery eliminates most of the racket generally experienced at the table with this tasty appetizer.

Avoid overmixing of salads. Do not start mixing until all ingredients are in the bowl; rather toss them lightly until blended but not "mushed." Nothing is less tasty or appealing than a lukewarm salad mixed until pasty. The finished salad should present an artful mixture of ingredients which are blended but still retain their own color and identity as well as flavor. When properly made and skillfully served the salad lends decorative value to the table and justly rouses the enthusiastic comment, "It looks good enough to eat!"

This is the first of a series of articles on salads. The second will appear in the near future.

Courtesy of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tomato and Endive Salad.

Budget Headings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the season of spring house cleaning it is perhaps well to look over our accounts and to make sure that this department of our house is in order.

One home maker, who always enjoys her monthly bookkeeping with its review of the supply of joys and comforts as well as daily bread, became dissatisfied with the arrangement of ordinary account books and decided to make her own.

She considered that the divisions under which we list our spending influence our attitude toward money She felt a rather monotonous effect from the monthly reiterating of shelter, food, operating expenses and determined to simplify and enliven her list of expenditures. After various experiments and careful thought she hit upon this threefold division of what money helps us do: Live—Give—Grow.

It has been increasingly interesting to her to group under these headings ordinary expenditures, which seem by the process to acquire new dignity. Under "Live" come the necessary items of rent, food, clothes, transportation and kindred expenses. Under "Give" are listed not only personal gifts, church and charity donations, but also taxes. This accountant felt that her attitude toward taxes might change if she looked upon them as her gift to the state in gratitude for its protection to her, its good roads and good schools. She realized that often her gifts to church had been made with thankfulness, while she paid grudgingly her taxes to the state, although it too deserved her gratitude for many benefits. Under "Grow" are counted the expense of recreation, study, travel and all such broadening influences. In this particular case there is also recorded under this head the expense of a much-loved dog, considered to contribute largely to growth in joy and understanding.

A. B. M.

Fashion Nuggets

White pigskin handbags are attractive, and yet more summery are those of Chinese linen, blocked toyo cloth, gingham plaids. Initials are gay in color and amusing in silhouette. They are made of many materials, such as colored patent leather, simulated tortoise shell, metals and many compositions. Two or more of these materials may be combined in a series of initials. Woven string is an attractive bag fabric. The reticule of wooden beads is still with us, but the beads have become lozenge-shaped. Very smart is Schiaparelli's box-shaped handbag, which may be of leather or of fabric like the costume.

* * *

Very long sashes of chiffon or of grosgrain splash color around the waists and down one side of frivolous frocks.

Using New Colors

Their Particular Application to Gray Hair

How to Look Your Best—11

By **Ruth Kimball Denmead**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a problem many of us let gray hair be for us. Yet I do not feel that it needs to be. Gray hair when well groomed can be beautiful, especially as its color usually suits the changed tint and texture of the face it crowns. In fact, I know many women and men to whom gray hair has brought distinction in looks. I have known it to change plain people into very good-looking and even striking individuals.

I have heard many women say, in a distressed tone of voice, "What shall I wear? The colors I have always worn are not becoming now." Do not let that trouble you. Often it is true, but think what fun to experiment and find brand new colors that were not flattering before and may be really lovely on you now. Many women find they have a wider range of colors, after their hair grays, than they did before.

I will admit the first stages are the most trying, especially if the hair is a general mixture. Occasionally, however, one sees hair that has one white streak or some unusual marking in it that may add distinction. When this is true, call attention to it by some accent in your dress. To do this, if the part that has turned is really white, add a touch of white in your costume and the eye will carry from one to the other, making people observe it.

If your hair is only mixed with gray, you must be careful of mixed effects in material—especially if they are the same color as the hair. One must be extremely careful, too, of mixed furs. Their quality is so nearly like that of the hair, that it accents the mixture even more than material does. When very dark hair starts to mix, it is so attractive that I like to see black and white worn with it to attract attention to it. Blondes can have considerable mixture in their hair without its being noticeable. It usually gives their hair the effect of the drab blonde, so the colors for that type will be excellent for the blonde graying hair.

Much gray hair has a greenish or a yellow cast, when it is first turning, and this is difficult to find correct colors for. If your hair is like this, be sure and cross yellow and yellow-green off of your list from now on. I do think that women with blue eyes and fair skins can go through this period more becomingly than the woman with brown eyes and considerable yellow in her skin.

Combined With Other Colors

Grays are not very flattering while the hair is in the mixed stage, but are more so when the hair is definitely gray. You will always find gray more becoming if worn with lovely colors that will bring out all the color in your skin and eyes. This, too, will help greatly in keeping you from looking monotonous. Blues, blue-greens, blue violets and rose; violet shades to dark garnet, which include the mulberry and plum shades, are all lovely, if the skin is free from yellow. In selecting the correct gray a rule to follow is: grays lighter than the hair will make it look darker, while grays darker than the hair will make it seem a lighter gray. Be careful of lifeless grays.

The woman with brown hair and eyes often feels utterly at sea when she is told she cannot wear browns. I do not agree with some authorities, that brown is utterly taboo. Tans should never be worn, because often brown hair when it first starts to turn will have a very tannish cast, which tan in the clothes makes more pronounced. I think so long as the hair has more brown than gray in it that brown can be worn, if the eyes are brown and the skin healthy looking, or when one wears a hat which covers the hair. If you have blue, green, or gray eyes with brown hair, and your hair has started to turn, cross brown off your list for always. You have so many colors to turn to that you need not regret. When a brunette's hair becomes more gray than brown, then she should not wear brown until her hair becomes very white. If she has a fresh clear skin, dark eyes, and a young-looking face—she may wear brown again, but it will never be her best color.

When Definitely Gray

When the hair is definitely gray, it takes on more of a bluish cast. Both brunettes and blondes should leave tan, brown, blacks and clear whites alone. Women of brunette coloring will find soft grayed warm colors of red, red-violet, and red-orange (which are apricot and henna), blue-green, and dark green good colors to wear. The women of cool coloring will find all soft shades of blues, violets, greens and rose excellent. Some pastels in the warmer colors are excellent—especially with a touch of darker or vivid color for contrast, to stimulate the eyes. Peach is very good for the woman whose hair has been red. Be careful in wearing pastels that they do not make you look faded; for your hair and clothes are of the same intensity. In wearing black be very careful of dull black. Lustrous blacks are best, combined with a color note. White should never be used alone and must be carefully used to be permissible. Cream or off white will be preferable.

[Next Wednesday's article will go on with this subject, including advice on colors for women with white hair.]

Furs Dyed to Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A fur long out of fashion occupies at present a spotlight position. It is white fox. There is a reason for this. The new story about furs this season is the fact that they are dyed in fabric colors. Heretofore they have been dyed only to imitate other furs. But this spring we have seen pale blue furs on navy suits and gray-green furs on dark green cloth, and "runko" and "tropique" furs—respectively, a particular brown and a string-color, tones not yielded by any uncoereed pelts—to set off tweed costumes. Most of these mysterious skins set out by being white fox, which dyes beautifully.

But while being prepared for the dye pot it has managed to get in a few remarks of its own about its natural qualities, its pristine beauty. And so, white as the snows which we are so glad this spring to see melt away, fox greets us on cape, collar and rippled revere. The white fox evening cape is high style.

Next winter it is expected that black muskrat will occupy an important position. It is being newly styled—patterned like mink. Hudson seal, too, meets with approval. Alaskan seal will not submit nearly so readily, nor, indeed, at all, to the fashionable "dressmaker touch," and so, despite its aristocratic tradition, its use is now generally confined to informal models. Kidskin will be a favorite pelt for dressy garments, as will also dyed caracul.

The manipulation of each fur is a particular technique and has its own group of workers. The return of white fox is said to have brought employment to former specialists in this skin who never adapted themselves as skilfully to the fashioning of other pelts.

Patent leather, already a fashion luminary for trimmings, now makes its footfalls heard in new shoe styles, to which it has been recalled as a one-time favorite.

"Sets" of jewelry have returned with much of their old dignity. They are now called "parures." Milk-white agate, smoked crystal—which is yellow—moonstones, lapis and aqua marine are among the favorite background stones, and are combined with many precious gems. Bracelets are the dominant item. Clips are important in the evening. Clip earrings may be worn all day.

A smart way to comb the hair is straight back from the forehead and up from the neck to a higher point, where it must cluster in tight curls.

For the Candy Box

Snowballs

Put in top of double boiler
½ cup cream and
8 marshmallows

Cook until marshmallows are dissolved, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, but keep mixture standing in hot water. Dip one at a time

12 marshmallows, halved. Roll in
1½ cups shredded coconut. Put on waxed paper. Makes 2 dozen.

Peach Marmalade

Here is a peach marmalade recipe inspired by a recent article on making preserves out of canned fruit:

1 medium can of peaches (sliced)
1 small can shredded pineapple
grated rind and juice of one lemon
2⅔ cups sugar

Cook about 40 minutes or until thick.

Drawn by Mulready, London

Say It With Accessories

A Simple Frock May Be Elaborated Delightfully

The top figure wears a front and cuffs of tucked organdy in a frill with picoted edge. The center one has on detachable collars and cuffs which may be of piqué or silk. The lower one may wear sleeves and collar of net, organdy or other dainty cotton material. The flounce collar is fastened with a bow at the back. The simple bishop sleeves have picoted frills.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

To Keep Pies From Running Over

I noticed a suggestion for using tapioca to keep pies from running over. My mother has a system we consider even better. She mixes about a tablespoon of flour with part of the sugar on the bottom of the pie before turning in the fruit. This forms a most delectable, smooth syrup, and is almost certain to keep the pie within bounds.

Cooking Cabbage

When cooking cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, etc., if the water is boiled about 10 minutes before the vegetable is put in, you will do away with practically all of the unpleasant odor, and the vegetable is very delicate.

An Unusual Salad

A suggestion for a very nice salad that is surprisingly good, is this: Mix tomatoes and bananas. You may have to try this to believe it, but you will not regret the experiment. Miss A. H., California.

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Steel Helmets' Conduct Draws Berlin's Censure

Dr. Roehm Decries Breach With Storm Troopers in Proclamation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 15 — Col. Ernst Roehm, Minister Without Portfolio, in a proclamation issued today, condemns the National Socialist "Frontkämpferbund," formerly known as the Steel Helmets, for alleged unfriendly action against the Storm Troopers, thus indicating that lack of understanding still exists between these two national organizations.

Colonel Roehm asserts that an attempt has been made to prevent Steel Helmet members joining the Storm Troopers, or if already joined, to get them to leave. All who have been persuaded not to join, or who have left the Storm Troopers, will not be permitted to rejoin, Colonel Roehm states.

Instead of the Steel Helmets, another organization, by name Kyffhäuserbund, is extolled by Colonel Roehm as displaying not only soldierly comradeship, but also appreciation of the tasks of the new National Socialist state. This organization, which is an old comrades organization from pre-war days, and has a membership of millions, exists, however, merely for social purposes and is in no way military.

To Colonel Roehm's charges, Herr Franz Seldte, founder of the Steel Helmets and present Minister of Labor, has replied asking more detailed information and promising due punishment in proven cases.

The National Socialist press is also protesting against statements by the editor in last week's Stahlhelm, organ of the Steel Helmet organization, in which it is stated that youth feels revolutionary and its enthusiasm for revolution is natural as an expression of that period of life. Der Angriff, National Socialist afternoon daily, writes: "We hope the writer of this article will quite soon have an opportunity of repeating such allegations against the National Socialist movement. There exist today, thank heaven, ways and means enough to keep the German press clean."

Control Agitation Goes Back 25 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, May 16

THE chronology of the Fletcher-Rayburn bill, and prior events, follows:

1909—New York State Committee recommends stock exchange regulation to Governor Hughes.

1913—Pujo "Money" inquiry urges regulation to House.

1929—Stock market crash.

1931—(May) Capper short-selling inquiry resolution introduced; (December) similar Hastings resolution introduced.

1932—(March 4) Senate adopts Hastings resolution; (April 11) Senate inquiry starts; Pecora eventually becomes counsel; (June 14) New York Stock Exchange revises brokers' rules; (Nov. 29) Exchange further revises rules.

1933—(March 29) Roosevelt urges federal regulation of securities sales.

1934—(Feb. 14 to March 24) House committee holds hearings on first Rayburn bill; (April 17) Senate gets Fletcher bill; (April 27) House gets Rayburn bill; (May 4) House passes Rayburn bill; (May 7) Senate starts Fletcher bill debate; (May 12) Senate passes Fletcher bill.

French Parliament Plans Cut in Salary

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—Parliament today was trying to screw up courage to cut its own salaries.

Chamber and Senate officers proposed a "voluntary" minimum reduction of 10 per cent. This would apply only to salaries of 27,000 francs ($1780) or over. It would not affect the expense allowance of 33,000 francs yearly.

Counsel of AAA Answers Charge Of Regimentation

Better Type of Liberty Sought, He Explains to Parents and Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 16—The bugaboo of "regimentation" was explored for the benefit of the Farm Belt here last night by Mr. Jerome Frank, general counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, speaking in support of New Deal policies at the thirty-eighth annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Speaking in the heart of the country whose farmers even now are considering a demand for stricter control than that afforded by the present Triple A program, Mr. Frank said:

"Perhaps the most wily of the weasel-worded substantives hurled by the critics at the New Dealers is 'regimentation.' How devastating that seems to those who pronounce it. How full of ominous forecasts!

"But on analysis, how void of exact meaning. Regimentation might mean discipline, or the avoidance of anarchy, or the opposite of order. What they really mean is merely this: that the New Deal threatens less of free choice and more of constraint than heretofore has been the lot of most Americans.

Little "True Opportunity"

"To the man with his eyes open, the charge is absurd. The good old days at their best did not yield to most Americans any considerable measure of free choice, of actual liberty, of true opportunity."

Mr. Frank asserted that the "good old days" did not prevent the depression, and added, "Hundreds, thousands, millions of Americans for over three years have been out of work, insecure in their homes—a few inches from starvation. Have those millions had any freedom of choice, any individual liberties, any substantial opportunities?"

During his address, Mr. Frank answered critics who say President Roosevelt places reform above recovery.

"What he meant was that we must not have a temporary revival of so-called prosperity which is not coupled with such constructive measures as will insure against our lapsing into conditions which are bound to produce another such depression."

Practical Alternatives Sought

Mr. Frank denied the only courses for the country are a return to the "good old days," Communism or dictatorship, and asserted that the purpose of the New Deal, is "experimentally to seek and find other practicable alternatives in order to achieve the desired end of the most widespread human welfare."

His address climaxed a full day Tuesday which included three general sessions as well as 10 conferences and a panel discussion on the "Health of the Forgotten Child."

Dr. Lillian R. Smith, director of the Michigan Department of Health, talked during the afternoon general session on "Child Health Problems and Possibilities." She said parents and teachers must organize to combat the by-product of the depression, the decline in health of the child.

Mrs. William T. Bannerman, Washington, D. C., national legislative chairman of the Congress of Parents and Teachers, declared that the next major development for American schools is the reorganization of the system to equalize educational opportunity for youth and taxation costs.

Part of the responsibility of checking crime in the United States was laid at the doorstep of the parents and teachers of the nation in a speech before the publicity conference of the P. T. A. convention by Anna Steeze Richardson, director of the Good Citizenship Bureau of the Women's Home Companion.

"Lewis Douglas, director of the budget, is asking $3,000,000 with which to fight crime," she said. "You, an organization with 1,500,000 members, should check crime at two sources.

"One is in the factories which produce arms used by criminals. The other is in the ill-managed homes which produce criminals.

"When we have government control over manufacture and sale of arms and when we have parental control over children, the Government will not have to spend $3,000,000 to capture criminals. What we need in this country is not better police, but better parents."

The country newspaper came in for a share of praise while its big sister daily was blamed for sensationalism by Dr. William M. Robinson of Western State Teachers College, speaking before a general session.

Dr. Robinson commended what he said was the attitude of "small newspapers" who write of "principles and not of personalities when they report social problems." He attacked the news policies of the metropolitan press, which he blamed for exploiting personal affairs.

Dr. Robinson advocated a legislative program to defeat political manoeuvering encountered by school projects in state legislatures.

Carrying Trains, Curtsying to Royalty

Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Long Practice Does It

More American women thrill to that brief moment of social glory in a hasty, breathless curtsy before Great Britain's King and Queen, after weeks of preparation and practice. The practice for débutantes consists in learning the proper balance while carrying a train, and wearing cardboard squares on their heads, to perfect their curtsying before the throne.

Rochester to Let Lilacs Tell Festival Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 16—Pageantry and crowning of a Lilac Queen will be abandoned in favor of the old custom of leaving Rochester's terraced gardens the chief attraction at this year's celebration of Lilac Sunday, which draws between 65,000 and 90,000 visitors here from all parts of the East and Canada every year.

Decision of the Lilac Festival Committee was based on Rochester's prospective celebration of its centennial in July and partly on the thought that the lilacs themselves are sufficient attraction for the festival. Lilac Sunday, on which the gardens, famous all over the world, will be at their best, will be either May 20 or 27, depending on the bloom and weather.

World Court Opposed

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16 (AP)—A resolution expressing opposition to the entrance of the United States into the permanent court of international justice was adopted unanimously yesterday by the national society, Daughters of the Revolution.

Law to Disarm Gangs Opposed By Sportsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

thus far before the committee, it has gone something like this:

National Rifle Association—Your bill is unconstitutional. Amendment No. 2 of the Constitution specifically guarantees the right of a citizen to bear arms.

Justice Department—We do not forbid the citizen to bear arms. We simply exert the right of Congress to regulate the traffic under its taxing power, following the procedure in the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law, upheld by the Supreme Court.

New Type of Felony

National Rifle Association—But John Smith, citizen, will not register his weapon under this bill. You create a new type of felony—and a law that cannot be enforced.

Justice Department — At first, many citizens will not register—we admit that. But the man we are interested in is Bill Jones—he can't register. Bill Jones and his record are known: he may possess a machine gun, and he certainly does possess several revolvers. He is not in a position to register these weapons. And if he does not register them, then when he is captured with a weapon he comes under a drastic penalty. We thereby make a long-delayed beginning in multiplying punishment for the man who commits a crime while armed. The Federal Government will have a new weapon for dealing with the underworld.

National Rifle Association — Yes, but we object to the way you do it! Our membership is composed of sportsmen all over the nation. They are splendid citizens. You must not subject them to the indignity and humiliation of having their fingerprints taken for owning a firearm.

Justice Department — No fingerprint is required for a rifle or shotgun. Such record is demanded only for a "concealable" weapon or a machine gun. Already states like Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, and others require finger-print registration for those owning revolvers. There is nothing humiliating about finger-printing anyway; look at the Post Office Department—it takes the fingerprints now of every depositor in a postal savings bank. It's a simple, easy process that can be done in a second; it's the only sure means of identification and its use is being extended more and more.

Dispute Narrows Down

National Rifle Association—Nevertheless, you are putting obstacles in the way of buying firearms with which John Smith can protect his home and loved ones, while leaving Bill Jones, gangster, armed and invincible.

Justice Department — If John Smith wants to protect his home, isn't it a small thing to ask him to register his weapon? Of course, it's exceedingly questionable whether arming John Smith really daunts Bill Jones: at least, bank robberies continue despite antigangster weapons in banks. The thing to do is to make it hot for Bill Jones for carrying weapons—whether machine guns or revolvers. But anyway, if John Smith wants a weapon he can have it under this bill, and there will be very few citizens, we think, who will object to making the slight concession of a fingerprint registration as their contribution to the national war against crime.

National Rifle Association—That's where you're wrong!

Justice Department—We don't believe it!

* * *

That is the argument as it stands before the House Committee today. Further hearings brought new arguments from Messrs. Record and Frederick against including revolvers in the act, with an indication that a large number of the committee agree with them. Whatever the outcome the Roosevelt Administration will be glad to have a bill limited to machine guns, if nothing better can be secured.

Gangster Pictures Are Denounced For Things They Teach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 16—"Gangster and criminal films are the supporting pillars if not the foundations of the modern school of crime," according to Dr. Bernard Sachs, president of the New York Academy of Medicine, who addressed approximately 600 people here May 12 at this city's organization luncheon of the Motion Picture Research Council.

"No one has denied the existence of crime before the advent of the motion picture, no one attaches more importance to home environment as the prime factor in the genesis of crime, than I do," Dr. Sachs said. "But the point that we of the council insist upon, in this day of rapidly increasing criminal tendencies, is that there should not be put before the public a new method of development and even of teaching crime, such as the gangster films of the day have revealed."

The Motion Picture Research Council is not aiming at censorship, Mrs. August Belmont, president, said, but seeks to give voice to the protest of the majority of decency loving people to the kind of films that pander to vulgarity and the breaking down of moral fiber.

"We hope to show the motion picture people the type of things that we do believe in," she said. "The industry's problem is now to find what the public thinks is decent. We hope to have some suggestions to offer them. We hope to evolve methods of getting better pictures that will benefit the whole community, especially the children."

Pierson Heads Preachers

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16 (AP)—Mr. Delavan L. Pierson of Montclair, editor of the Missionary Review of the World, was elected president of the alumni association of the Princeton Theological Seminary yesterday at the annual alumni luncheon which followed the seminary commencement exercises.

Boston Snapshots

Old yet New—The Old Farmer's Almanac may be 142 years old but interest in it in thousands of New England families is always new. Carroll J. Swan, its present publisher, told the Advertising Club yesterday about some of the letters he receives from its readers all over the world. One woman on the Pacific coast wrote that her house was not really "home" to her until the familiar yellow book was hanging in the kitchen—as it had always done in her New England home. This is typical of the feeling about the Almanac.

* * *

Two years ago Colonel Swan found that he had acquired a publication with a wealth of good will attached to it but only 72,000 circulation. After doing everything possible to make the most of the opportunity it offered, he will print 400,000 copies of the Almanac's next issue.

As an example of the coöperation he has received everywhere in his efforts to promote the sale of the book, he told of his visit to the buyer of a great chain store organization in New York. He wanted to induce him to display the Almanac in the New England stores.

With some trepidation he entered the office. "I don't suppose you are familiar with this New England publication, the Old Farmer's Almanac," he began. The formidable buyer bristled. "Familiar with it!" he exploded, "Why, I got my first business training selling it from door to door when I was a boy. Where are your contracts? Let's sign them at once!"

When Robert Thomas printed the first editions of his Old Farmer's Almanac—examples of which were exhibited at the club meetings—he distributed it to farmers through "booksellers and traders." This year it has been featured by thousands of newsstands and 5-and-10-cent stores as well. Specially bound copies have been presented to influential men, including the President of the United States, and at Christmas time copies even floated down to lighthouse and lightship keepers from airplanes speeding by overhead.

On either side of Colonel Swan sat groups of college professors and experts in other fields who edit the different departments of the unassuming little book which carries their advice into every corner of New England.

* * *

Trackless Zephyr—"Look at that coming over the hill now!" cried a fellow passenger in our own small vehicle, which was bowling along merrily on Route 1 the other day. "It looks as if that Burlington Zephyr had run off the tracks and had turned red to celebrate its freedom!"

At the speed at which the strange monster was approaching it took only a moment for us to discover that it was the new streamlined Texaco truck which is touring the country. We discovered later that it contains the regular five storage tanks but that its six-cylinder motor is placed within the tapering tail in order to distribute the weight better and to eliminate any possible danger from the long exhaust pipe of the ordinary truck.

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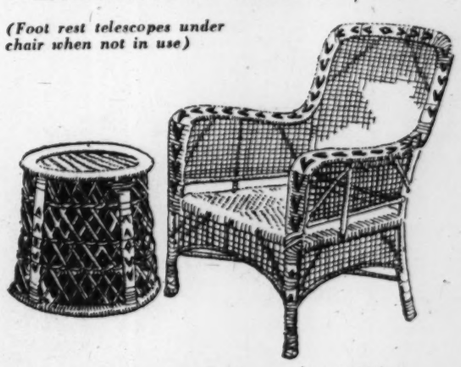

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Dartmouth Is Certain of One Point on New Cup

Husted and Hunt Reach the Singles Final in N. E. College Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 16—Dartmouth College of Hanover, N. H., is certain of at least one point on the new eight-point cup, put up for competition by the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, as the result of the semifinal round matches, three of which were played this morning. The other semifinal, a doubles match, was played indoors yesterday.

A bright sun today permitted the return of the tournament to the clay courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. A tricky wind crossed and recrossed the courts while play was in progress, hindering the players.

In the opening singles match this morning Robert G. Husted of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a Dartmouth junior, romped through a 6—1, 6—1 match with William F. Owen Jr. '34 of Schenectady, N. Y., and Amherst College. Owen has a good forehand stroke, but the wind, as well as Husted, the defending champion, raised havoc with it.

The second singles match was a long-drawn-out, but nevertheless interesting struggle between Gilbert A. Hunt '36 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Paul L. Guibord '36 of Dartmouth. Hunt, who hails from Washington, D. C., and Guibord from Melrose, Mass., are closely matched in stroking ability. In consequence they found each other, and the swirling wind, troublesome. Hunt finally won the first set at 10—8, but dropped the second at 6—8. The wind let up a bit in the final set and Hunt managed to gain the upper hand, winning the set at 6—4 and the match.

Sidney M. Hughes Jr. and Ruppert C. Parks, both seniors, representing the International Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield, Mass., reached the final in doubles by defeating Robert J. Kelleher '35 and Charles C. Jones '34 of Williams College, 6—4, 6—0, 6—0. Williams won the doubles title last year.

All of yesterday's matches were played at the Longwood Covered Courts, near by. The singles competition was brought down to the semifinal round, while one doubles team entered the final round.

Three-set matches featured Tuesday afternoon's play. Owen of Amherst and Guibord of Dartmouth both had to fight their way through three-set affairs to enter the semifinals. Owen beat Scott C. Rethorst '36 of M. I. T., 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, while Guibord defeated the newly elected secretary-treasurer of the N. E. I. L. T. A., Albert F. Winston '36 of Amherst, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Dartmouth's top-seeded doubles team, Guibord and Husted, advanced to the semifinal through the default of Brown University's Raymond H. Chace '34 and Harrie E. Hart '36, seeded No. 3. The Guibord-Husted combination, playing best three out of five sets, beat the Colby College team, Norman A. Taylor and William B. Ferguson, both seniors, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1. The summary:

Thirty-Fourth New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association Championships

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

William F. Owen Jr. '34, Amherst College, defeated Scott C. Rethorst '36, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Paul L. Guibord '36, Dartmouth College, defeated Albert F. Winston '36, Amherst College, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Robert G. Husted '35, Dartmouth College, defeated William F. Owen Jr. '34, Amherst College, 6—1, 6—1.

Gilbert A. Hunt '36, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Paul L. Guibord '36, Dartmouth College, 10—8, 6—8, 6—4.

Doubles—First Round

Norman A. Taylor '34 and William B. Ferguson '34, Colby College, won from Frederick Hill and Koch, Rhode Island State College, by default.

Quarterfinal Round

Paul L. Guibord '36 and Robert G. Husted '35, Dartmouth College, won from Raymond H. Chace '34 and Harrie E. Hart '36, Brown University, by default.

Norman A. Taylor '34 and William B. Ferguson '34, Colby College, defeated James P. Elder '34 and Scott C. Rethorst '36, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 13—15, 6—4, 6—1.

Sidney M. Hughes Jr. '34 and Ruppert C. Parks '34, International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., defeated Albert F. Winston '36 and Walter B. Mahoney Jr. '36, Amherst College, 7—5, 6—4.

Robert J. Kelleher '35 and Charles C. Jones '34, Williams College, defeated Edgar Craig '34 and Terrance Mowbray '35, Trinity College, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Paul L. Guibord '36 and Robert G. Husted '35, Dartmouth College, defeated Norman A. Taylor '34 and William B. Ferguson '34, Colby College, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.

Sidney M. Hughes Jr. '34 and Ruppert C. Parks '34, International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, defeated Robert J. Kelleher '35 and Charles C. Jones '34, Williams College, 6—4, 6—0, 6—0.

College Track Result

Bucknell 91½, Susquehanna 34½.

Iron Out Your Game With John Bernardi

All photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Playing ball off right heel for uphill lie. Right—Playing ball off left toe. Top Center—Improper grip at top of swing. Bottom Center—Proper grip at top of swing with last two fingers of left hand gripping firmly for control.

Improving Your Golf :: Seventh of 12 Articles

By Webster J. Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"HERE are two clubs in my bag that I seldom use," said my guest as we were driving out for an all-day session at Charles River Country Club.

"What clubs do you refer to?" I asked in surprise.

"The No. 3 and No. 4 irons," he replied. Then I reminded him that John Bernardi, club professional at Charles River, could teach him to use those clubs to advantage. Bernardi has been an active pro golfer for years and has been a teacher since 1914.

We sought out Bernardi and he lost little time swinging into action. "In playing the three and four irons I believe in using a slightly open stance. The approximate position you should assume calls for the right foot to be two or three inches nearer to the line of flight. The ball is played a little ahead of the center of the feet; in other words, nearer to the left heel. Of course, the shorter club length of an iron brings you closer to the ball than the long wood shafts.

"One of the most important essentials in playing a good three or four iron is the correct start of the hands and body. I stress emphatically that the club is to be held firmly with the last two fingers of the left hand, and especially for perfect control at the top of the backswing.

"Start back with the left hand guiding and at the same time shifting the weight entirely to the right foot by sliding the hip straight back parallel with the line of flight. The head should always act as an anchor and never turn nor lift. When the weight is entirely shifted to the right foot, and the club is well on its way back to the top of the swing, the wrists come to a slow and complete full cock. The body, meanwhile, pivots relatively to the length of the backswing. The distance of the backswing, incidentally, is slightly more than three-quarters and never a full swing such as is needed with the woods. At the top the right elbow should point toward the ground and not backwards or outwards.

"One must remember to lead the club head down with the heel of the left hand, and at the same time slide the weight back to the left foot. Always keep the hips parallel to the line of flight instead of turning them crosswise. If, at this point, the player is free from tension and does not try to knock the cover off the ball, the wrists will start to uncock naturally about waist high and from then on through to the top, the right assumes control.

"An expressive description of stroking with the iron is to hear 'hit down on the ball'. That really means down and through. The bottom of the arc on the iron swing is about 2 to 3½ inches ahead of where the ball rests.

"On an uphill lie play the ball off the right heel and aim somewhat to the right of the green, otherwise you are quite apt to wheel it around to the left. On the downhill lie play off the left toe to get the needed loft. On this shot you really cut across the ball to get it up and play to the left side of the green, for it will naturally slice from a downhill lie. On both types of shots always follow the contour of the ground with the club head.

"There are many methods, ideas and interpretations of the golf swing. For instance, there is one school that teaches entirely with the left hand and arm. Another teaches entirely with the right and still another that teaches with the body. In my opinion each of them has its merits but a combination of all three is best."

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	19	6	.760
Toronto	15	9	.625
Newark	18	11	.621
Montreal	14	11	.560
Albany	9	13	.409
Syracuse	8	14	.364
Buffalo	9	16	.360
Baltimore	7	19	.269

Results May 15

Montreal 13, Baltimore 2.
Newark 12, Rochester 4.
Toronto 11, Syracuse 9.
Buffalo 8, Albany 2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	16	8	.667
Indianapolis	12	10	.545
Columbus	13	11	.542
Louisville	12	11	.522
Kansas City	12	12	.500
Milwaukee	11	13	.458
St. Paul	9	14	.391
Toledo	9	15	.375

Results May 15

No games scheduled.

Reo Motor Car Company Loss

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Reo Motor Car Company and subsidiaries report net loss of $272,881 for the first quarter compared with loss of $459,245 in the first quarter last year

Filipinos Register Additional Triumphs

MANILA, May 16 (AP)—The Philippines registered additional triumphs yesterday in team sports at the Far Eastern Olympic Games here, defeating Japan at baseball and volley ball, but losing at soccer.

The home team won the baseball game, 7 to 1, and the volley ball, three sets to none. Japan rallied in the soccer contest and downed the Filipinos, 4 to 3.

Yesterday's victories practically assured the Philippines of the bulk of the team championships, although China is expected to win the soccer title.

Weaver Bought by Cubs

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—Jim Weaver, 6-foot 6-inch right-handed pitcher, went out of the major leagues and bounced right back all within a few hours yesterday. The Chicago Cubs purchased Weaver from the Newark club of the International League, to which the St. Louis Browns had returned him earlier in the day. The towering right hander was credited with two pitching victories with the Browns, who let him go to bring their roster down to 23. Weaver will join the Cubs at Philadelphia Thursday. With Weaver's purchase, the Cubs released another right hander, Dick Ward, on option to Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast League. Earlier they had let Lynn Nelson, pitcher, go outright to Atlanta of the Southern Association.

Murray Forces Playoff

TORONTO, May 16 (By Canadian Press)—Nineteen-year-old Bobby Murray of Montreal forced a playoff for the fourth position on the Canadian Davis Cup team by trouncing the veteran, Marcel Rainville, yesterday, 7—5, 6—4, 7—5. The selection committee announced that the tall McGill undergraduate will play Gilbert Nunns of Toronto today for a place on the squad that will play the United States. Canada's team, it was announced, will include Walter Martin of Toronto, Rainville, Laird Watt of Montreal and Murray or Nunns.

Olympic Delegates Welcomed

ATHENS, Greece, May 16 (AP)—Members of the International Olympic Committee today were formally welcomed to Greece for the start tomorrow of their important conferences on the 1936 games at Berlin, which are entangled in the German political situation. The committee will draw up the agenda for the 11th Olympiad, to which several sports are seeking inclusion, and will consider the question of feminine participation.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	6	.739
Cleveland	11	9	.550
Philadelphia	12	11	.522
Detroit	12	11	.522
Washington	12	13	.480
Boston	11	13	.458
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Chicago	6	15	.286

Results May 15

All games postponed.

Tallenders Trade Players

CINCINNATI, May 16 (AP)—The National League's tallenders traded three for two in players today. Receiving Pitcher Sylvester Johnson and Outfielder Johnny Moore, the Phillies sent to the Cincinnati Reds in return Wes Schulmerich and Art Ruble, outfielders, and Ted Kleinhans, a southpaw pitcher. The trade was confirmed by officials of the Cincinnati club today.

Gorman to Manage Forum

MONTREAL, May 15 (AP)—Tommy Gorman, former manager of the Stanley Cup champion Chicago Black Hawks, today was appointed manager of the Montreal Forum and vice-president of the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League. The announcement of Gorman's appointment was made by Senator Donat Raymond, president of the Arena Company, which owns the Forum.

Chapman Sent to Albany

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 16 (AP)—J. A. Robert Quinn, business manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Baseball League, yesterday announced the release to Albany of the International of Glenn Chapman, fleet young outfielder. He is sent up the river under a five-day recall option.

Eli Track Men Buoyed Greatly By Improvement

Victory Against Princeton Spurs Yale Prospects for I. A. A. A. A. Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, May 16—Prospects for a successful track season for the Yale University team brightened considerably over the week-end, and now the athletes will go to the intercollegiates at Philadelphia on May 25 and 26 buoyed by the hope that they can come close to another team victory, in addition to several individual championships.

Following the disappointing showing in the Penn Relays on April 28, a hard week culminated with an easy victory over the strong team of their hosts on that occasion, as the team defeated University of Pennsylvania, 86 to 49. But the combination news that the California entrants will be few and far between in the intercollegiates, and a victory over Princeton by practically the same score by which Harvard defeated the latter, with the return to form of Keith S. Brown '35 in both the high jump and pole vault, and the continued success of Hillman B. Holcombe '34 in the hammer throw furnished encouragement for the next visit of the team to Franklin Field.

Another feature of the Princeton meet was the double victory of Robert K. Spofford '34 in both of the sprints, including a tying of the record in the 200 meters. Spofford had been below form in the relays, and his return to prominence furnished Yale with the needed points to win.

Strength in Pole Vault

As has been the case for several years, it is in the field events, and especially in the pole vault, that Yale is strongest, and with three men ready to break records if necessary to maintain the standard, Yale counts on nine points in that event. While Brown is naturally the favorite, Wirt L. Thompson '34, and Frank E. Pierce Jr. '34, are equally effective, with either one ready to take first place in case of a slip by the leader. This leaves Brown free to devote his chief attention to the high jump, in which he is associated with another star, Julian S. Barrett '34, also a likely point winner in the intercollegiates.

A brand new discus thrower has been developed by the meets in the person of a younger brother of the football captain of last fall. Fred H. Lassiter '36, with a heave of 131ft. 1in., took first place easily on Saturday, bettering his previous record by almost a foot, and with this to spur him on, may be another point winner at Philadelphia.

In addition to Holcombe, Closter B. Aaron '34, is making long heaves in the hammer throw, while Arthur J. Loeb '36, is the newcomer in that event, with fine prospects.

In the other three field events, Thomas A. Ritzman '36, is the leader in the broad jump, with Roe B. McKenzie '34, and Homer Rose '35, the balance of the leaders; while the shotput reliances are Alexander A. Forman '34, and Arthur F. Jackson '34, with William H. Keesling '34, and Harry B. Coombs '35, the best of the javelin throwers.

Erskine E. Smith '35, was regarded as the leading sprinter up to last Saturday, but the success of Spofford relegated him to second place. Edmund M. Ingersoll '35, is the other sprinter of prominence.

Capt. Karl D. Warner '34, is the leading quartermiler of the outfit, to classify by the old system, winning in the 400-meter run at both meets, while he is supported by Burton D. Bryan '34.

Hurdle Selections Uncertain

For the middle distance races, John W. Turley '34, is the chief reliance, at both 800 and 1500 meters, with Spelman Prentice '34, next in order in the first and Maxwell J. Hamilton '34, the other candidate for honors at the mile distance. John L. Cooper '35, has also been a point winner at the half.

Allen H. Minor '35, is the best of the lot in the distance race, at 3000 meters, or two miles, with Morris B. Canning '35, and David T. Dellinger '36, the others.

The chief selections for the hurdles are the most uncertain, as there are several at each distance that may displace one another before the final selection for the intercollegiates. Andrew J. McCrudden '34, and J. H. Cook '36, are the point scorers so far in the 110-meter high, with Charles E. Dunbar '35, winner against Princeton, and Charles F. Pierson '34, Arthur A. Frank '36, and Bailey W. Brown '36, all likely to contest in the longer distance over the low hurdles. Richard Zellner '36, may also be called upon.

While this is for the most part a veteran team, with most of the stars departing at the end of the year, it is not to be supposed that there is not plenty of material coming forward. Among the juniors on the team not listed, are Philip S. Babb, William A. Bauer, Edward L. Bliss, Henry St. G. Brooke, Frederick C. Cuthbertson, Francis P. Garvan, Joseph H. Johnson, Nelson M. Loud, Philip C. Mertz, Allen H. Minor, Donald E. Murray, Charles S Strauss, Richard W. Van Horne and Robert B. Warner; while a strong sophomore contingent also is a possibility.

Alekhine Declared Winner

BAYREUTH, Ger., May 16 (AP)—Without making another move, Dr. Alekhine was officially declared to be the winner of the sixteenth game of the chess championship with E. D. Bogoljubow yesterday when the match committee of the Bayreuth Chess Club received notice from the challenger's second that he would not appear at the appointed time to play on in what was deemed to be a hopeless position. Earlier Bogoljubow had confided his intention to some friends, but Dr. Alekhine, fully expecting to continue, was not notified until today. He was the exchange ahead after 40 moves and was confident of victory. The score to date: Alekhine 5, Bogoljubow 1, drawn 10. There will be another interval of several days, the seventeenth game being scheduled for next Sunday at Weisbaden.

Canadiens' Player on Market

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 16 (AP)—Leo Dandurand, owner of Les Canadiens, Montreal major league hockey club, announced here yesterday that Wilfie Cude, noted goalie, whose services were loaned last season to Detroit, will be back with Les Canadiens next season. "Lorne Chabot, our net tender last winter, is on the market with a $10,000 price tag on his services," said the promoter. "I have offered him to Detroit and I believe they will take him. Howie Morenz will not be with us. He is still a great hockey player and three clubs are seeking to buy him. We set a price of $50,000 when the Chicago Black Hawks made inquiries, but later said we would accept $35,000 and title to 'Mush' March. The Boston Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs also are bidding for Morenz."

Charlie Devens to Newark

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—The New York Yankees cut their player roster down to 23 men yesterday when they released Charlie Devens and Norman Kies to their Newark International League farm. Both players went under optional agreement and may be recalled on 24 hours' notice. At the same time it was announced that John Schulte has been signed as coach and bullpen catcher.

Braves Release Two

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 16 (AP)—Manager Bill McKechnie reduced the Boston Braves' roster to the 23 player limit yesterday by releasing two players. He sent Pitcher Lewis Krausse to the Harrisburg team of the New York-Pennsylvania League, and Pitcher Dick Barrett to Albany of the International.

College Baseball Results

Illinois Wesleyan 8, Charleston T. 3.
Mass. State 2, Springfield 1.
Notre Dame 3, Northwestern 2.
Providence 11, New Hampshire 7.
Vermont 4, St. Lawrence 0.
Washington 10, Oregon State 7.
Wisconsin 3, Kalamazoo 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOTH Harvard and Tech held varsity crew time trials over the 1¾-mile course last night. Both are preparing for the triangular race with Columbia Saturday, and both had fast trials, Harvard being clocked in 9m. 15s. and Tech in 9m. 30s. Conditions might have varied slightly to warrant a little difference in time.

♦ ♦ ♦

Usually about this time Boston track and field fans are debating whether to attend the Harvard-Yale meet (when it is held in the Stadium) or the New England Intercollegiates. This week-end, however, the N. E. meet is being held in Springfield and the other affair has the field to itself.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Harvard freshman track team will be captained by a versatile individual against the Eli in the Stadium Saturday. Emile Charles Dubiel of Fairhaven, Mass., has been given the honor. He will compete in six events, the javelin, discus, shotput, pole vault, broad jump and high jump. He is 19 years of age, weighs 170 pounds and is 5ft. 11in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at Fairhaven High School.

♦ ♦ ♦

The windup of local spring football news came last night. Harvard held a dinner and meeting of the Varsity Club and the players were warned to bear in mind throughout the summer that condition would mean a lot next fall and that competition comes in a major form as early as the third game of the season. The other information is that Pat Hanley, new Boston University football coach, left last night for Chicago where he will remain until July 1. After that he will return to take up residence in Boston.

♦ ♦ ♦

Representative Tony A. Centracchio of East Boston presented a bill to the rules committee of the House of Representatives yesterday which would give the school committee the right to inclose a field for Boston high school athletic teams. Thomas J. Murphy, representing the Boston Park Commission, opposed the measure.

♦ ♦ ♦

With that early showing in the West, Manager Bill McKechnie naturally feels that his protégés will improve their standing during the home stay and get right up among the leaders. The club returns home in fifth place, only a game and a half behind the Giants and within easy striking distance of the Cardinals, Pirates and Cubs. Ed Brandt will probably open the Cardinal series tomorrow.

♦ ♦ ♦

Fresh from a triumphant tour of the West, in which they made the strongest showing of any of the eastern clubs in the National League, the Braves will open an 18-game home stand in the first of a three-game series with the fast-moving St. Louis Cardinals at Braves Field tomorrow afternoon, weather permitting. After the disastrous start in Philadelphia, the Braves hit their stride and won six out of 11 starts in the West. The Tribe took two out of three from the Cubs and three out of four from the Reds. They won one and lost two games in St. Louis and lost the only contest played in Pittsburgh.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Braves announce that a new downtown ticket office has been opened at the Adams, Mitchell & Co. store at 115 Summer Street. Fred Mitchell, business manager of the Braves, is a member of the firm.

♦ ♦ ♦

Charles River added to its lead in the Boston four-ball standing yesterday by defeating Oakley, 12½ to 2½ at Charles River. The other matches found Brae Burn defeating Winchester, 8—7 at home; The Country Club defeating Commonwealth, 10—5, at Commonwealth; Wollaston defeating Woodland, 11½—3½ at Woodland, and Wellesley beating Weston, 8½—6½, at Weston.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Oakley four-ball medal play begins today and will finish tomorrow. The entry list is expected to be a sizable one according to Louis Hannum, chairman of the golf committee.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Captain Williams Picks Quartet

IN NAMING Frank X. Shields, Lester R. Stoefen, George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn as the members of the United States Davis Cup team to meet the Canadians in the opening match of the 1934 series for both teams, Capt. R. Norris Williams 2d has unquestionably picked the best players at his disposal. It may also, and we believe it will, prove to be the best quartet that will be available for this year's American effort to regain the trophy now resting in Great Britain. The fact that Wilmer L. Allison Jr. will be unable to play for some time, and may not be able to make the team for any of its matches this year, is responsible for Van Ryn being on the team at the present time. Then, too, Sidney B. Wood Jr., the other player originally named to try out for the team, has not played any tournament tennis this year, and he may not get his game going well enough to make the grade. With Shields and Stoefen looking out for the singles, and Lott and Van Ryn taking care of the doubles, Uncle Sam's representatives should not have any difficulty in hurdling their first-round match.

♦ ♦ ♦

One Golf Title Still Uncaptured

The United States men may win the Walker Cup and the British open and amateur titles, but another year has gone by with the British women successfully keeping the American women away from their national golf trophy. This year only one American entered the tournament which is going on at Porthcawl, Wales, and she was eliminated in the third round of play. It may be that some day an American woman will win this tournament, which carries the only big golfing title of the world that has never been held by a United States player.

♦ ♦ ♦

There's a Rainbow in the Water

With the launching of the Rainbow at Bristol, R. I., the two yachts which are expected by many to be the chief actors in the coming contests for the famous America's Cup off Newport this year are now in the water and ready to begin the tests which will get them into final racing trim. Rainbow will no doubt have some serious competition from two of the 1930 defense candidates—Yankee and Weetamoe—and, if she proves to be superior to those two Class J yachts, she should certainly prove to be a worthy successor to the famous defenders of years past. Everything indicates that Endeavour will be the fastest yacht ever sent over in quest of the trophy and, if it is to stay on this side of the Atlantic for another year or more, Rainbow will have to prove superiority over the two candidates which were defeated by Enterprise in 1920.

St. Louis Owner Will Contest Move by N. H. L.

ST. LOUIS, May 16 (AP)—Frank G. Wainright, owner of the St. Louis Flyers, American Hockey Association team, told the St. Louis newspapers yesterday that he will go to court in an effort to prevent the National Hockey League from putting a team in St. Louis.

In a message from Hot Springs, Ark., where he is resting, Wainwright said: "I will fight them in court. Will notify Grant (William P. Grant, president of the American Hockey Association) at once."

The transfer of the Ottawa club to St. Louis was ratified by the directors of the National League recently, presumably with the approval of Grant. Frank Calder, president of the National League, said here Monday the league was within its rights in moving into St. Louis.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	15	7	.682
Chicago	18	9	.667
St. Louis	15	10	.600
New York	15	11	.577
Boston	12	11	.522
Brooklyn	9	15	.375
Philadelphia	7	15	.318
Cincinnati	5	18	.217

Results May 15

New York 10, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 5.
Boston at Pittsburgh, postponed.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	33	10	.767
Missions	28	15	.651
San Francisco	24	18	.571
Hollywood	22	19	.537
Sacramento	19	23	.452
Oakland	18	25	.419
Seattle	12	29	.293
Portland	11	28	.282

Results May 15

Los Angeles 8, Missions 0.
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 1.
Oakland 4, Portland 3.
Seattle 6, Sacramento 1.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	16	8	.667
Nashville	15	9	.625
Atlanta	14	10	.583
Memphis	13	11	.542
New Orleans	14	12	.538
Knoxville	10	14	.417
Birmingham	10	18	.357
Little Rock	9	19	.321

Results May 15

New Orleans 9, Atlanta 4 (7 innings, rain).
Nashville 8, Birmingham 7 (11 innings).
Other games postponed.

Aurora Four Loses Again

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—The Aurora polo four of Harold S. Talbott Jr., Seymour Knox, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. and William Post 2d, lost another practice match to the Beufort Club, 10 and 8, yesterday. The Americans, here to play in two invitation tournaments and the open at Hurlingham, gave Beufort six goals by handicap. They lost to the same team by the same score in a practice encounter last week.

Lane and Fairman Honored

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16—Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics, announced yesterday that, in recognition of their outstanding playing and good sportsmanship, Arthur S. Lane '34 of Arlington, Mass., and Roy K. Fairman '34 of Syracuse, N. Y., two of Princeton University's leading athletes, have been given the Blackwell Cup and the B. Franklin Bunn Basketball Trophy, respectively.

Red Sox Get Lary

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—Lyn Lary, infielder for whom the New York Yankees paid $50,000 in 1927 when he was purchased from the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League, today was traded to the Boston Red Sox in exchange for Fred Muller, recruit infielder, and an unannounced sum of cash.

Amusements

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Thurs. Mats. 55c to $1.10

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Special Luncheons and Dinners served daily; also a la Carte
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Dinners 60c, 80c, 90c, 1.25

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The Home Forum

The Coming of Summer

IN THE summer we spend as much time as possible in the open air. That is why on the first really warm day, just about noon, a hot, grimy face appeared at the window to plead: "Please, may we have lunch in the garden today?"

There was a dubious silence and then: "Well, go and ask the kitchen-princess nicely. Wait! Listen!" as the little figure was about to rush away. "Say we won't make any extra work. We'll do everything ourselves."

The kitchen having been propitiated for our change of routine, we proceeded to do it all ourselves. To begin with, we filled the largest tray we could find with things for our garden-meal. A plate of bread, in brown and white slices, a covered dish of butter, a little fat glass pot containing something transparently pink and labeled "Apple jelly, 1933," a red jug polka-dotted in white which contained *yoghourt*, a small white metal tumbler of cane sugar, a pile of plates and a miscellaneous assortment of mugs. On top of all these things we added fruit, apples, oranges, bananas, wherever we could balance them.

It was a goodly load, but the biggest of us undertook to carry it willingly enough. We even staggered as far as the middle of the lawn where we paused to discuss the ideal spot.

"Among the daffodils?"

"Beautiful, but too shady, I think, under the trees.

"What about the sand-pit?"

"Right up the top of the garden?" The tray lurched, but was saved from falling by the simple means of the smallest of us standing directly underneath it. Neat presence of mind, we thought. That boy will go far.

"Will one of you carry the milk jug and the other, the jam pot? That will lighten the load a little." Thief, when the resultant list to port had been overcome by dexterous spreading out of plates and fruit, we set off once more.

Just beyond the circular garden, box-bordered where the roses are displaying pink-edged green shoots, we came to the sand-pit. We set the tray down by the hole. We work hard at that hole, because we are hoping to get it entirely finished during the Centenary Celebrations in Australia. We have not yet decided whether to aim for Melbourne or Sydney!

Many people eat with regularity and relish, spinach plus its quota of sand. Would they, we wonder, have appreciated our bread-and-butter-and-jam-and-sand. The difficulty was that we couldn't keep still. We meant to, but there was so much to look at and we had so many visitors that couldn't be ignored. The sand would get between little bare toes which, when moved, sent a gritty shower all over our meal. Nevertheless, we enjoyed our "dinner of herbs."

The flowering-currant behind us hung fragrantly-scented pendant blossoms, like wee pink and red lanterns. From the topmost branch of the yew tree, a joyful thrush entertained us. A pastel yellow butterfly, the color of a primrose, settled fleetingly on the rose-shoots. And then came the bee. We wondered if it could be a queen and if we should capture her. We could hide her in the toy cupboard or some other special place, and then more bees would come and we should have honey every day for breakfast—perhaps! But as the bee didn't wait to hear the end of our debate, we turned our attention to the toad that came plopping through the rose garden. He was in a great hurry and couldn't even stop for a bite of bread-and-butter that the smallest offered him.

"Perhaps," the biggest suggested, thoughtfully, "he is going a-wooing."

"He can't be," said the middlest; "for one thing he hasn't any gammon-and-spinach and, for another, the song distinctly says: 'A Froggy would a-wooing go.'" In the woods the pigeons crooned, plaintively: "Two sticks across and a little bit of moss, it'll do."

Through the fathomless blue sky, an occasional godwit flew, uttering its hasty cry: "Grutto, grutto, grutto!" Once or twice we heard the long call of "Pee-weet, pee-weet," from a lapwing.

At last, remembering our promise not to make extra work, we roused ourselves.

"Any more food wanted before we take the tray indoors?"

"If I has any more," declared the littlest, solemnly, "I shall very softly pop—like the weasel." And, with a gentle sigh of complete bliss, he lay flat on his back and piled sand upon himself.

One swallow does not make a summer. Neither does one out-of-doors lunch. But the first swallow has to come some time.

A. P.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month .. 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

He Was a Native of Damascus

One of the high spots of our West Street walk was the call we made upon Mr. Abaid. He is a native of Damascus and an old acquaintance of Mrs. Steinway. His shop is at 53 Washington Street. A vacant lot separates it from the river-front street. Mr. Abaid deals in Syrian confections. His father and mother before him did. It was in their little sweet-meat shop at Damascus that he learned to make the Turkish paste, Oriental pastry and specially prepared nuts which he sells on Washington Street.

The narrow street with its sagging old red-brick houses, towering loft buildings and crowded pavements is home to Nicolas Abaid. He has lived on it twenty-nine years. His five children were born and raised on it.

A bell sounded our arrival, when we opened the door to his shop that snowy winter's afternoon we visited Mr. Abaid. It tinkled far back in the rear of the shop.

Mr. Abaid came running out, white apron flying, waving a wooden spoon and crying, "Hello, hello, hurry in or my apricot paste will burn!"

We found ourselves racing after him to the kitchen, where a great kettle of rich, red-brown apricot paste bubbled on the stove. It was a critical moment. We held our breath while Mr. Abaid delicately stirred the sugary concoction, gently lifted it from the stove and finally poured it out on a great white marble slab.

He sighed with relief, and laid his spoon down on the counter.

"Now, I can talk," he said. "I have great difficulty trying to make candy. Customers come, I can not work."

The little Abaids were at school. "When they come home, it is simpler," he said. The eldest of them is in New York University. He is studying to be an electrical engineer. With the children at home, the entire family work in the kitchen and store. Christmas is a busy time with them.

There is Baklawa, the sweet cake, to bake, loloom to prepare and the paste to slice and powder with sugar. It is all very delicious and always fresh. Mr. Abaid pointed to great trays of it, lining his kitchen. Barrels of sugar surrounded us. Huge cans of goat-milk butter stood on the floor and racks of strange-looking pastry filled occasional shelves.

Mrs. Steinway buys her Christmas candies of Mr. Abaid, and her figs and nuts, which come from Damascus straight to Mr. Abaid's store.

He often gets homesick for his own land and people. One day he got out some postcards and showed a friend.

"This is the country where I was born," he said. "I often look at these pictures."

The neighbor was an artist. "I'll paint those on your walls for you," he said. "It will give me something to do these winter evenings."

The friend went to work. His efforts decorate Mr. Abaid's store today. Though naïve in conception, the attempt to please Mr. Abaid is evident in the swaying mosques, brooding sheiks and minaret rooftops of Constantinople and Damascus.

Rose-water and almond paste fill Mr. Abaid's shop with fragrance. His curious star-shaped foreign sweetmeats and pastries emphasize the foreign atmosphere. It is a far cry from West Street and the Abaid store—even though they are but a block apart.—From "Round Manhattan's Rim," by HELEN WORDEN. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Up From the Sea": From an Etching by Gordon Grant

BRETON fishermen are conspicuous among their fellows the world over. These men are in the prime of life, vigorous, enthusiastic, determined. Breton lads of Concarneau work for a living; and, if they are naturally picturesque, they certainly do not wish to be reminded of it. When asked to pose for a sketch, they refuse flatly. If an artist succeeds in making his sketch, he obtains it by unobtrusive watching, his paper and pencil as inconspicuous as possible, and at the cost of great patience. Taller of build than the natives of other French provinces, these Bretons express the qualities of their forbears. Proud, independent, intelligent and resourceful, they respect such characteristics in others.

Gordon Grant early learned the vocabulary of the men who sail the seas. At his father's home in San Francisco, in the 1870's, captains from the square-rigged sailing vessels in the harbor were frequent guests. These men, like the Grants, were Scotch, and their conversation invariably wound up with messages for the old folks in Scotland. One of these messages was that they might send Gordon to his grandmother's for schooling. It was the skipper of the "City of Madras" to whom the message was delivered and he, a man who believed in utilizing every fair wind, said: "Send the lad, now! I'll take him and deliver him safe to his grandmother."

Thus it was that the square-rigger "City of Madras" sailed with a small boy as super-cargo. After one hundred twenty days at sea, Gordon Grant had covered every inch of the ropes.

Six years in Edinburgh's schools, followed by three in London, devoted to instruction in art, and Gordon Grant was ready to return home. His first job was with the San Francisco Examiner, illustrating with nimble pencil the news which today is covered by the ubiquitous cameraman. The Sunday edition of the New York World was his next assignment, and proved a stepping-stone to a post on Harper's Weekly.

Then came the Boer War in South Africa, and Grant was among those sent out by Harper's to sketch the scenes as an eyewitness. Back in New York, he spent the next nine years of working hours with Puck; but always his free time has found him down on the water front, sketching in water colors or oils.

Although etching is a fairly new medium of expression for Gordon Grant, he has taken it up with the same enthusiasm which made him one of the founders of the Ship Model Society, a member of the American Water Color Society, a designer of costumes and scenery for amateur theatricals, a yachtsman, and a research student of Colonial history. "Up From the Sea" has been on exhibition in the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York City, and was selected as one of the best prints of 1933.

For a Little House

An apple tree shall grow beside the wall,
And one goldfinch there on a blossomy bough
Will bring me more joy than is my share now
In twenty days. The house shall not be tall,
But low and white, with deep green window shutters,
And a great fireplace, and dark polished floors.
Petals will drift in through the open doors
In May, and any dusty moth that flutters
From bending darkness will be free to go
His way. Swallows will slant down to the eaves
When poplars show the silver of their leaves
And robins cry for rain. There I shall know
The names of stars set deep in tranquil skies,
And learn to look on life with quiet eyes.

LEONA AMES HILL.

UN LEMA PARA TODOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HABIA un tiempo, cuando en muchos hogares y oficinas se mostraba un lema, alguna frase tersa y atractiva, como por ejemplo: "¡Hazlo ahora!" "¡Mira hacia arriba y no hacia abajo!" "Sonríete!" No hay duda que estas advertencias sucintas daban ánimo a algunos, aun cuando para otros habían perdido su fuerza por ser demasiado familiares.

Si se insiste, casi todo hombre admitirá tener algún lema preferido, algún verso, proverbio o dicho que a través de los años se le ha quedado en el pensamiento para darle ánimo y aliciente. Habrá personas que no habiendo alcanzado normas muy elevadas de pensamiento y acción tal vez adopten lemas que revelen un espíritu de egoísmo, de miedo o de determinación terca de sobrepujar a los demás. Bien conocemos devisas tales como: "El mundo me debe una existencia", "Demasiado bueno para durar", "¡Busca el número uno!"—que a veces han llegado a ser como una clase de credo para el corazón que no ha despertado aún.

Mary Baker Eddy, en la página 14 de su MENSAJE A LA IGLESIA MADRE del año 1902 da una amonestación, que ha inspirado a los estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana y que puede beneficiar a todos: "Yo sugiero como lema para todo Científico Cristiano,—un escudo espiritual, vivo y vivificador, contra los poderes de las tinieblas,—

"'Grande, no como el César, manchado de sangre,
Sino sólo grande como soy bueno.'"

El estudio del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy ha despertado a muchos miles de hombres y mujeres por el mundo entero para comprender el poder curativo y regenerador de Dios, el bien. En la página 213 de este libro escribe: "Cada paso hacia la bondad es una separación de la materialidad y una tendencia hacia Dios, el Espíritu." El niño que le permite a su compañero de juego jugar con sus juguetes, sus "tesoros", se está alejando de la materialidad, porque con eso está refutando la creencia de que la posesión personal de los bienes es el todo de la felicidad; está experimentando en cierta medida la alegría que hay en poder dar, la cual es espiritual y excede la de mera posesión de cosas materiales. Esta ilustración sencilla, extendida y aplicada a cosas de mayor importancia, demuestra que todo lo que vale la pena en el mundo de hoy se ha logrado acercándose cada vez más al ideal de la bondad. Dios es el bien, y la naturaleza eterna y espiritual de la bondad queda establecida irrefutablemente por este hecho. Nadie ha alcanzado el colmo de la perfección en la demostración de la Verdad; pero el estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana, comparando su modo de pensar presente con hábitos mentales anteriores se alegra de observar que está experimentando un dominio y una confianza que no había conocido antes, y que muchas de sus antiguas creencias y supersticiones que le producían inquietud y desazón, se han desvanecido. No sólo ha mejorado moralmente, sino que se sorprende al encontrar alegría actual en hacer el bien y ser bueno.

En el libro de Job leemos: "No siempre los grandes son sabios, ni los ancianos entienden lo justo." Se pudiera añadir que la fama y la madurez no producen necesariamente la bondad. "Sólo grande como soy bueno" tal vez le parezca a uno "dura palabra", hasta que despierte para ver las cualidades perdurables y satisfactorias de la bondad y la naturaleza transitoria y tormentadora del mal. Considérense desapasionadamente los efectos del pecado: Con una mirada retrospectiva se tiene que admitir que era el acto falto de amor, falso o desconsiderado que dejó tras de sí amargura, arrepentimiento, remordimientos. La mente humana se agarra a lo que llama "su derecho"; pero ¿nos acordamos de que se hacen prisiones para recluir a aquellos que se inclinan imprudentemente a un sentido erróneo de libertad y derecho personal? ¡Cómo se alegra nuestro corazón, cuando recordamos actos de bondad espontánea!

Observando que algunos que fueron tentados, quedaron privados de la gracia de Dios, el escritor de la Epístola a los Hebreos dijo: "Empero, amados míos, esperamos con confianza mejores cosas de vuestra parte, y que acompañan a la salvación." Así que el Cristiano de hoy día tiene que procurar de expresar aquellas "mejores cosas" y de manifestar las "cosas . . . que acompañan a la salvación", para que los hogares, los gobiernos y otras varias instituciones del mundo puedan fundarse sobre los cimientos perdurables del Amor y de la Verdad. La cooperación, la tolerancia y el cariño mutuo son algunas de las "cosas . . . que acompañan a la salvación",—cosas tales como se pueden esperar propiamente de los que llevan el nombre de Cristo. En Proverbios leemos: "Es la honra de un hombre guardarse de reyertas." Pero ¡cuántas veces trata la mente humana de revocar esta sabiduría, buscando toda clase de excusas "honorables" para guerra, retaliación, contiendas y discordias!

Armado de amor, no tiene uno que avergonzarse de ser bueno. Algún corazón tímido tal vez esté anhelando encontrar un ejemplo saludable. Una muchacha joven tenía la costumbre de fumar parte de un cigarillo, para no ofender a sus compañeros o resaltar como demasiado buena, a pesar del hecho que esta indulgencia era enteramente contraria a sus propias inclinaciones e ideales. Pero por fin decidió rehusar de fumar sin tener miedo, de acuerdo con sus honradas convicciones de lo que estaba bien. ¡Cuánto se alegró al descubrir más tarde que esto era justamente la actitud que otros habían estado aguardando y que por ella muchos fueron animados a rechazar lo desabrido e indigno, dirigiendo sus inclinaciones a pasatiempos más dignos y elevados.

Jesús, el cristiano maestro, dijo: "Un nuevo mandamiento os doy, que os améis los unos a los otros; así como yo os he amado." Comentando sobre esto, Mary Baker Eddy nos recuerda en el mensaje mencionado más arriba (pág. 18): "Ningún desamor, rivalidad o engaño puede entrar en el corazón del que ama tal como Jesús amó." Y más adelante pregunta: "Amados míos, ¿cuánto de lo que él ha hecho hacemos nosotros?" La consagración a lo bueno aumenta nuestra confianza en Dios. Podemos empezar cada día partiendo de un punto más elevado del que ocupábamos el día anterior, eliminando conceptos erróneos de felicidad y vida, y descubriendo el gozo verdadero que proviene del altruismo, de la paciencia y de la santidad. ¡Partamos todos ahora mismo en nuestra carrera para alcanzar la meta de la grandeza, que se puede lograr solamente por medio de la bondad, llevando en el fondo de nuestro corazón aquel lema que es "un escudo vivo y vivificador contra los poderes de las tinieblas!"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

After Rain

The rain has ceased; the air is very still
And fragrant with the breath of virgin leaves
And opening buds. The trees are stamped in black
On the cool sapphire of the clearing sky.
The vivid emerald of the new-washed grass
Is flecked with bluettes and wild violets;
Great crystal raindrops gleam like diamonds
From spider webs of silver filigree.
The air is vibrant with the whir of wings—
A pair of cardinals, twin streaks of flame,
Flash in and out among the topmost boughs
Of an old cottonwood above the lake;
And from a grove of locusts on the hill
A mocking bird pours out his heart in song!

LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.

A Motto for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE was a time when many homes and business offices displayed a motto, some crisp, inviting phrase such as, "Do it now;" "Look up, not down;" "Smile." No doubt these terse admonitions brought encouragement to some, even if to others they lost weight by familiarity.

If urged, almost every individual might admit holding to a cherished motto, some verse, sentence, or quotation which, throughout the years, has lingered in thought with sustaining cheer. Some who have not attained a high standard of righteousness may adopt mottoes which savor of selfishness, fear, or dogged determination to outdo others. Such expressions as, "The world owes me a living;" "Too good to last;" "Look out for number one," are well known; and sometimes they have become a sort of creed to the unawakened heart.

Mary Baker Eddy, in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 14), set forth an admonition which has inspired students of Christian Science, and which can be shared by all: "I suggest as a motto for every Christian Scientist,—a living and life-giving spiritual shield against the powers of darkness,—

"'Great not like Cæsar, stained with blood,
But only great as I am good.'"

The study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, has aroused many thousands of men and women throughout the world to the regenerating and healing power of God, good. On page 213 she writes, "Every step towards goodness is a departure from materiality, and is a tendency towards God, Spirit." The child who shares his treasures with a playmate is departing from materiality, for he is thereby refuting the belief that personal ownership of goods is the all of happiness; he is measurably realizing the joy of giving, which is spiritual, transcending mere possession of material things. This simple illustration, when widened and applied to larger achievements, shows that everything worth while in the world today has been accomplished by taking steps towards goodness. God is good, and the eternal, spiritual nature of goodness is therefore irrevocably established. No one has reached the height of perfection in demonstrating Truth, but the student of Christian Science, comparing his newly acquired thinking with former mental habits, rejoices in a sense of dominion and confidence which was never previously a part of his thinking, and discovers that many of the old blustering, restless beliefs and superstitions have vanished. Not only has he improved morally, but, perhaps to his surprise, he finds actual joy in being and doing good.

In the book of Job we read, "Great men are not always wise: neither do the aged understand judgment." It may also be remarked that fame and maturity do not necessarily produce goodness. "Only great as I am good" may seem a hard saying until one is alert to the enduring, satisfying qualities of righteousness, and the transient, tormenting nature of evil. Consider dispassionately the effects of sin: in retrospect, one must admit that it was the unloving, dishonest, reckless deed which left bitterness, regret, remorse. The human so-called mind clings to what it terms its "rights"; but do we remember that prisons were erected to house those who incline unwisely toward a false sense of personal rights and liberty? What a heart glow comes with the remembrance of spontaneous kindness!

In noting that some tempted ones fell from grace, the writer to the Hebrews said, "But, beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, and things that accompany salvation." So the Christian of today must needs strive to express the "better things" and manifest the "things that accompany salvation," that homes, governments, and various institutions of the world may be reared on enduring foundations of Love and Truth. Coöperation, tolerance, mutual love, are some of the "things that accompany salvation," things which are properly expected of those who have named the name of Christ. The Proverb says, "It is an honour for a man to cease from strife." But how many times does the human mind reverse this wisdom, to seek all sorts of "honorable" excuses for war, retaliation, feuds, and discords!

Armed with love, one need not be ashamed to be good. A timid heart may be longing for a wholesome example. A young girl had fallen into the habit of smoking part of a cigarette lest she offend the crowd or stand out as too good, although the indulgence was entirely foreign to her ideals. Finally, she decided to decline without fear, holding to her honest conviction of what was nearest right. To her joy, she found it was the attitude others were waiting for, and many were given strength to reject the distasteful and unworthy, and release their inclinations toward more desirable entertainment.

Jesus, the master Christian, said, "Love one another, as I have loved you." In commenting on this, Mrs. Eddy reminds us in the Message already quoted from (p. 18), "No estrangement, no emulation, no deceit, enters into the heart that loves as Jesus loved." She asks, farther on, "Beloved, how much of what he did are we doing?" Consecration to good increases our dependence on God. Each day we may start from a higher plane than the one we held the previous day, discarding false estimates of happiness and life, discovering the true joy that comes from unselfishness, patience, and Godlikeness. Shall we not all start now toward the goal of greatness, which is attained only by goodness, keeping in our hearts the motto which is "a living and life-giving spiritual shield against the powers of darkness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

A Wild Welsh Walk

IT WAS not the sort of day that one would choose for a long walk high on the hills. Nor yet, on the other hand, could one waste one of the four precious days of the Easter holidays by not being up on those hills; and so, though the clouds hung low on the mountainsides, we set off soon after breakfast along the lower slopes.

More or less we followed a little path, marked intermittently by small cairns; and, discussing the affairs of men and of nations, we made slow but steady progress toward the mist-obscured heights.

Suddenly we heard a shout and stopped to listen. Another shout and we hurried forward, for on these lonely mountains it might mean that somebody was in difficulty. Quickly we surmounted the ridge above us and paused once more to listen; then after a few moments again, the call came down the wind. We studied the distant rocks, to see if there were any signs of people; and at length we made out a figure, but soon ascertained from his attitude that, though he was cold, he was but calling to friends and not for help. So we relaxed and proceeded at a more gentle pace.

A blue-black tarn, partly frozen over, occupied most of the hollow in which we found ourselves; bleak and bitterly cold it looked, with dark rocks rising sheer into the clouds behind it. In spite of a gleam of sunshine on the slopes, down the valley a gloomy grandeur pervaded all. Patches of snow lay in the hollows and clung to every bit of hillside that was not too steep.

Under great, almost perpendicular rocks, we paused to discuss plans. The alternatives were a definite climb on a rather exposed rock that towered into the clouds above us, the wisps of mist whirling past it in the wind, or an easier, less exposed route that would take us up into those same clouds and to the same spot near the summit. As rock climbing with three on the rope—only one moves at a time on such occasions—would have been slow work and cold, we chose the latter course, where it would only be necessary to rope for a short time.

Again we stopped, for suddenly amid this scene of desolation, with snow lying wherever it could find a lodgment, we saw, clinging to the rough stone surface, a beautiful little purple flower, small and dainty and smiling—the only color in a waste of blacks and whites and grays; not only one clump, but a profusion of clusters grew around, defying the cold and the rain and the wind and giving great joy to such wanderers as ourselves.

We climbed up and up and up, over rough jagged rocks, but the hand-holds and the foot-holds were good and it was wonderful to be rising so rapidly. The mist enveloped us before long, but the leader knew the way, and only when we came to a very exposed and perpendicular bit did we stop to rope up. It was slower after that, but we were warm from the exertion and it was not long before we reached the point at which we could unrope again.

On the ridge at the top, the wind howled past us, almost taking us with it down the mountain again. The rocks were feathered with snow in the most beautiful patterns, but we were not tempted to stop and admire; we trudged on, heads bent against the gale. Then we came to the railway that runs from Llanberis to the top of Snowdon. No trains were running, for snow still lay upon the tracks; but we followed its course until we reached the summit.

A few sheds were all we could see emerging from the mist and the rocks and the snow; and here in shelter at last, though among dingy surroundings, we ate our lunch. It was a quick meal and not an interesting one; then we set out again, but down hill this time and over snowfields across which we cautiously kicked steps or courageously glissaded. Below the snowfields there was a rocky path and some more up-hill to the top of Y Lliwedd, where we rested for a while. As we did so, the mist thinned a little and we saw away to the west a golden lake. The clouds obscured the surroundings, but the sun on the water gleamed through the opal vapor and the lake shone out, unsupported by earth, ethereal and wonderful.

After that there was only the final descent to the edge of Llyn (Lake) Llydaw, and so home by the wide level path. It had been a great day, this last day of the holidays, and the one most filled with new experiences. How much of it I shall always remember I do not know, but I think I shall never forget the purple saxifrage blossoming on black rocks among the snow, or the gleaming, golden lake in the clouds.

F. R.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Cautious, Quiet Attitude Shown By Most Traders

Stocks Rule Fairly Steady in Extremely Dull Trading

By Forrest Price

Stock market traders were in a quandary today.

They had not the slightest idea which way prices were going, and so most of them chose the sidelines.

And consequently the market was allowed to drift.

What little movement there was seemed to be of the irregular sort. For most of the session quotations were slightly above the opening.

There was some sliding off here and there but there also were some modest gains.

American Telephone was comparatively active today but it did not respond to the declaration of the regular dividend as some thought it should do. The stock rose moderately after the declaration. However, the general expectation had been that the dividend would be paid, even in face of the campaign for lower rates.

Among the weak features were American Smelting, which slumped 6 points, and U. S. Smelting, which dropped 2.

Altogether, it was the dullest market this year. Total sales amounted to about 650,000 shares. There was a mild upward trend toward the close.

Bonds acted pretty much the same way as stocks. Trading was slow, and prices were irregular. Fairly substantial improvement was enjoyed by some of the loans of Erie, American & Foreign Power, Nickel Plate, Postal Telegraph and Southern Pacific. Slight price declines were recorded by American Smelting 5s, Consolidated Gas 5½s and Duquesne Light 4½s. In the foreign department the trend was upward. Rhine-Main-Danube 7s soared. Good gains were made by Uruguay 6s and Poland 7s.

Among the commodities wheat closed strong. Corn and oats rose with wheat. Cotton was quiet, and prices ruled steady.

With the approach of summer, when people usually look for a seasonal falling off in general business, it is comforting to know that things are getting on a sounder foundation. Dun & Bradstreet reports that the insolvency index for the first week of May was lower than it has been at that time for any month in any year since 1920.

Iron Age reports another gain of a point in steel production, bringing it up to 61 per cent, but thinks the peak of operations is near at hand. Edison Electric Institute today reports an increase in electric power output for last week compared with the week before.

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Financial markets were inclined to dawdle uneasily today as traders and investors displayed no particular urge to take a conspicuous position on the price argument.

Transactions in stocks, during the greater part of the session, were the slowest of the year to date, and the ticker tape, for minutes at a time, was almost motionless. Quotations, as a whole, were narrow, although some of the metals lagged noticeably, and several of yesterday's substantial gainers pointed downward.

Shares of United Aircraft, American Sugar Refining, Case, Continental Can, and some others firmed fractionally to around a point. Du Pont, Union Carbide, Armour Preferred and American Can were off about 2 each.

American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Johns-Manville, Great Western Sugar, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Consolidated Gas were hesitant.

Margin Requirements

Word from Washington that the President has stated he favored statutory margin requirements and the Federal Trade Commission as the regulatory body for stock exchanges did not aid commission house sentiment. There had been hopes of a flexible margin provision in the control bill.

Wall Street showed signs of recovering from some of its extreme fears, but commentators believed considerable confusion existed regarding the business outlook.

It was pointed out that, while there has unquestionably been some recessions during the last 10 days or so, there is no certainty as to how much of this is merely seasonal. There was a feeling that a large part of the anticipated decline would be offset by Government spending.

Bond Trading Slow

There were further gains today in some of the semi-speculative loans, but the list, as a whole, was rather mixed. Trading was slow in all sections of the market.

The Treasury list attracted little attention as limited trading operations brought no appreciable changes in values. By midday several of the Governments were unchanged from yesterday's final levels, and the rest had moved up or down only 1-32 to 2-32 of a point.

Dividend Declarations

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company declared a dividend of $1.50 a share, payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 8.

The Memphis Natural Gas Company declared a dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable May 24 to stock of record May 19. This dividend is the first since April 15, 1932, when 15 cents was paid.

The Amsterdamsche Bank has declared a dividend of 4 per cent for 1933, compared with 5 per cent for 1932.

The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway declared a dividend of $4 on the common stock, payable June 26 to stock of record June 4. On Dec. 26 last a dividend of $8 was paid, which marked the resumption of dividends. Prior to that payment no dividend was paid since June 24, 1932.

The National Biscuit Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 14 to stock of record June 15. This places the stock on a $2 annual basis, compared with the $2.80 annual rate in effect since 1930.

A dividend of $4 a share on the common stock of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company was declared. It is payable June 26 to stock of record June 4.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 16	Last May 15
107½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	120	107½	107½	107½	106
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	1100	8¼	8	8½	8
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	400	27	27	27	27½
11⅞	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	400	95¼	94⅛	95⅛	95¼
23⅞	17⅞	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1400	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	18
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
14⅜	5⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	12½	12	12½	12
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	700	130	129	129⅞	129
129¼	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	200	126	125¼	126	125¼
23⅞	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15½
20⅛	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
7¾	3½	..	Amal Leather	100	4½	4½	4½	..
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	400	47½	47½	47½	47½
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	2700	33⅛	32¾	33	33
28¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1700	20½	19	20	19¼
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
71	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	120	56½	53½	53½	55
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	3700	93½	91½	92	93
145½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	142½	142½	142½	140½
33⅞	19⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20¼
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	100	40	40	40	..
60	46¼	3	Am Chicle	560	54½	53	53	..
62½	36⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	37⅞	37	37¼	37¾
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	2100	8	7¾	8	7¾
30	17	..	Am & For Pow 1pf	100	19	19	19	19
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	16¼	16	16¼	16
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
22⅝	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	15	15	15	14¾
42¼	26½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	28	28	28	28
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
11	6½	..	Am International	2100	8⅛	7½	8	7½
1½	¾	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
38¾	22¾	..	Am Locomotive	600	24½	24	24	24⅛
10⅛	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	9⅛
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	300	22	21	21	22
34¾	21	1½	Am News	60	27	26	27	25
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	600	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	19	19	19	18⅝
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	22	21¾	22	..
17⅞	12	..	Am Radiator	3100	13¾	13¼	13½	13½
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	18½	17½	17⅞	18
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	38	36⅝	37⅛	38½
26½	15	..	Am Steel Fdries	1000	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅜
81	65⅛	2	Am Steel F pf	50	66	66	66	65½
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	41	41	41	..
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	51¾	50¾	51¾	50¾
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	16700	114⅛	112⅝	112¾	113
7⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	3100	18¼	17⅞	18	18
17⅜	8½	..	Am Woolen	600	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10½
83¾	58	1⅛g	Am Woolen pf	400	61½	60	60	60
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	1100	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
50⅛	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	39	39	39	..
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
12¾	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	1⅞
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	31	30¾	31	30¾
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	300	92	90¼	92	..
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	1200	6⅝	6¼	6½	6½
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	900	3⅛	3	3	3
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	9700	69	66⅝	67¼	68⅝
8⅝	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	400	5	5	5	4¾
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	12½	12½	12½	12½
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	1700	55⅝	54	55	54¾
87¾	70⅛	4.80e	Atchison pf	100	76½	76½	76½	..
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	2100	36½	36	36	36½
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	6700	24⅞	23⅞	24¾	23½
55½	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	100	44½	44½	44½	44½
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	100½	100½	100½	..
57⅝	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	2700	34¾	33½	34	34½
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	2700	6⅞	6½	6¾	6¾
			—B—					
16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1900	11	10¾	11	11
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	43½	43	43	44
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	3000	23½	22¾	23	23¼
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	26	26	26	26
99	88½	6½	Bamberger pf	100	97	97	97	98
110	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	60	110	110	110	109½
38⅛	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	20	28	27½	27½	28
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	2600	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
18¾	10	..	Beatrice Cream	900	15¾	15	15¼	15
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	61	61	61	..
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16½
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	15⅜	14⅞	15	14¾
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	1000	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	200	29½	28¾	28¾	29
82	63¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	65	64¼	65	..
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	27	26½	27	27¼
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	200	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅜
63¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	600	53¼	52¼	53	52
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	3700	25	24	25	24½
28⅜	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	300	22½	22	22	22½
19¾	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	1900	16⅝	16⅛	16½	16⅛
39⅜	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	6000	36½	35½	35¾	36⅜
10⅞	6¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	8	8	8	8¼
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	6	6	6	6¼
14½	9¼	6	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	900	6¼	5	6¼	6
5⅜	3	..	Budd Wheel	600	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
19⅜	12¼	.40	Burroughs Add	900	13¼	13	13	13¼
15⅜	5⅛	..	Bush T Blgs pf cts	80	11¾	11	11¾	9
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	2¼
2¼	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
32⅛	19	..	Byers	700	21	20¾	21	21
			—C—					
34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	2100	31¾	31	31⅛	31¾
1⅛	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅛
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	9¾	9½	9⅝	10
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	1100	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	6200	16¼	16	16⅛	16⅜
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	50	32½	32½	32½	32
86¼	46	..	Case Thresh	2400	50	48½	49	49
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	50	70	70	70	..
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	900	27⅜	27	27	26½
44⅞	24⅛	..	Celanese Corp	3800	26⅞	26	26⅜	26¾
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	200	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¾
40¼	30⅛	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	5400	33⅛	30¼	31½	33
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5¾	5⅛	5½	5⅞
16½	10	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	10	10	10	10
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1500	42¼	41⅞	42	41
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3200	44¼	43¾	44¼	43⅞
8	1⅝	h	Chi & E Ill pf	200	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
2½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	5	5	5	4¾
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & StPpf	1900	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	1500	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
28	12¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	16¼	16	16¼	16
23⅞	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	21	20½	21	20¼
6⅛	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl &P	600	3½	3½	3½	3⅛
15¾	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝
30¾	19¼	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	23⅞
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	200	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
17⅞	13	..	Chile Copper	50	12½	12½	12½	..
60⅞	36½	1¶	Chrysler	21800	39⅝	37⅞	38¼	39
24⅞	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	82¾	82¾	82¾	83
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
18⅛	9⅞	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	14¼	13¾	14	13¾
92¼	68¼	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	..
28½	15¾	..	Collins & Aikman	500	17½	16⅞	17	17
94	79	7	Collins & A pf	30	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	..
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	6500	12½	12	12	12⅛
31	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	26½	26½	26½	27
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	100	63	63	63	64¼
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	2400	28¾	27⅛	27¾	27¼
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	45	45	45	45
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	29	29	29	29
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	51⅛	50½	50½	51½
108½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	108	108	108	..
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	9200	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	22
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	6400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	43¾	43½	43¼	43¼
31¾	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	25¼	25	25	24¾
17½	10⅜	5b	Consol Film I pf	300	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
47⅞	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	7800	33⅛	32⅜	32¾	32¾
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	3500	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
111½	103	8	Consol Oil pf	100	110½	110½	110½	..
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	600	1	1	1	..
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	500	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	600	4	3¾	4	3⅞
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	3100	73	71⅞	72¼	71
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	1500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	4900	19¼	18⅝	19¼	19¼
84½	60¼	3	Corn Products	1550	64	63	63	63¼
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	300	6	6	6	5¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	32½	32	32½	32
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	1200	5¼	5	5	5
38	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	500	23	22⅞	23	22
3⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	600	7⅝	7	7⅝	7
47¾	20⅝	..	Cuban Am S pf	210	49¼	47½	48	46
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	44	43½	44	42½
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	900	22¼	21¼	22	22¼
84¼	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	500	75	74½	74½	75
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3700	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2300	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9
			—D—					
73½	50	..	Del & Hudson	400	52	51½	52	52
34½	18½	..	Deere & Co	3200	21¼	20¼	20⅝	21
33¾	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	2300	23⅜	21⅝	22	22
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	200	8	7¾	8	7½
55½	29	1¼¶	Devoe & Ray A	200	44¾	44½	44¼	43⅞
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	30½	30	30½	..
40⅞	32	1.50	Dome Mines	2500	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	36¾
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	3300	19	18	18½	18⅜
2⅛	1	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
103⅞	80	2	du Pont de Nem	2600	82⅜	80	81¼	82½
122¼	115	6	du Pont deb	100	121	121	121	120
103⅞	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
			—E—					
12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	8¾	8	8	7¾
96¼	70	4	Eastman Kodak	500	94½	93	93½	93⅛
140	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	135	135	135	135
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	700	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16⅜
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2400	21⅝	21	21¼	21
7½	3⅝	..	Elec Boat	900	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	4½
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4600	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8½
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	900	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5½
19⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	13	13	13	13
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	14⅞	14	14¾	14¼
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	100	¾	¾	¾	..
3¾	1¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
10⅞	6¼	1	Equitable Off Blg	600	7¼	7	7	6⅞
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	100	18½	18½	18½	18¼
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	300	10⅛	10	10⅛	9¾
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	3600	23½	22	23	22
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	300	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	..
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
35	23⅝	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	30½	29½	30	29¾
25¼	17⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	500	60⅜	59½	59½	60
17⅞	2¼	..	Follansbee B	1500	4½	4	4⅜	3⅞
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
17¼	8⅞	..	Foundation	1200	10⅞	10¼	10¾	10¼
27½	19¾	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	400	21¾	21½	21½	21⅛
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	700	14½	14	14	14⅛
50⅜	35	2	Freeport Texas	600	37¾	37¼	37¼	36½
			—G—					
4⅝	2⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	2½	2½	2½	2¼
11⅛	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
43⅝	33⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	400	37¼	36½	36½	36½
23½	15⅛	..	Gen Asphalt	300	18	18	18	17¾
14⅜	9⅞	1	Gen Baking	800	11	10½	11	10½
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	20	101	101	101	101½
6⅛	3⅝	..	Gen Cable	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	3⅞
32	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	200	22	22	22	..
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	6800	20¼	19¾	19⅞	20
12¾	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
36½	32⅝	1.80	Gen Foods	2400	32¾	32¼	32½	32¾
1⅛	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	800	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	13	13	13	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	2100	55¼	55	55¼	55
109¾	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
42	30½	1	*Gen Motors	17200	32⅜	31¾	32	32⅜
6⅝	3⅝	..	Gen Out Ad	400	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¼
25½	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	150	17¼	17	17	17
5⅜	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
45¾	31⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	34	33½	33¾	34¼
3⅝	1½	..	Gen Realty	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
23⅜	10¼	..	Gen Refractories	700	15¾	15	15¾	15¾
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	600	14¾	14	14	13¾
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	700	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10¼
6⅞	3¾	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
28⅜	15⅝	1	Glidden	1600	25¾	24⅜	25¼	25¼
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	7	7	7	7⅛
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	2400	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
18	12¼	..	Goodrich	1600	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
62¾	40	..	Goodrich pf	400	50¼	50	50¼	48½
41⅜	26½	..	Goodyear	2700	29¼	27⅞	28½	28¾
4½	2⅜	..	Graham Paige	300	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
13⅜	8	..	Granby	100	9	9	9	9
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	36	36	36	..
40⅜	33	1	Grant (WT)	200	33	33	33	33⅞
32½	18⅛	..	Great Nor pf	2900	21	19¾	20⅝	20⅞
15⅜	10½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	400	12	11½	12	11¼
34⅞	25½	2.40	Great West Sug	1600	27⅛	26½	26½	26⅞
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	2⅛	2	2	2
16¼	5⅞	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
			—H—					
8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1600	5⅛	5	5⅛	5½
53½	25	..	Hamilton W pf	10	50	50	50	50½
24¾	14½	1b	Harbison Walker	200	18½	18½	18½	18
59	19¾	..	Hat Corp pf	130	55½	55	55	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
96⅞	86¾	5	Hazel Atlas	300	90	88⅞	90	..
75	59	2	Hercules Powder	100	64	64	64	..
94	83	4¶	Hershey Choc pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
10¼	5½	..	Holland Furnace	900	8¼	8	8	8
10⅞	5¾	.25b	Hollander	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
23	11	..	Houdaille Her A	400	18	17¾	18	17½
6⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	800	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅞
29¾	17¼	..	Houston Oil	600	19	18½	19	19
5⅝	3¼	..	Houston Oil new	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
55½	35½	3	Howe Sound	1400	45½	44	44¾	46
24½	12⅛	..	Hudson Motor	2900	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	13¾
7¼	3⅛	..	Hupp Motors	1800	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
			—I—					
38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	1500	24½	23¼	24	24⅛
96¾	70	5	Indus Rayon	400	73¾	72½	72½	74
73¾	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	52	51	51¼	52
49¾	40	..	Inland Steel	300	39	37½	37½	39
6⅞	3⅝	..	Inspiration Cop	400	5	4¾	4¾	4¼
4¼	2⅛	.10	Insuranshare Md	200	3⅞	3	3⅞	..
13¾	7	h	Interboro Rap T	600	7⅞	7⅛	7½	7¾
5⅞	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
6⅛	2	..	Int Agr Corp	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
149¼	132	6	Int Business M	200	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜	133⅞
12⅛	5⅜	.20	Int Carriers	700	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
37¾	22⅛	..	Int Cement	500	24½	24	24	23½
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	3500	33	32	32⅞	32¾
125⅜	115½	7	Int Harvester pf	200	124½	124½	124½	..
9⅛	4¾	..	Int Hydroelec	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
6	3⅛	..	Int Merc Marine	200	4	4	4	..
29¼	21	10b	Int Nickel	7500	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	26⅞
124	115¾	7	Int Nickel pf	100	122	122	122	..
25	10½	..	Int Paper 7%	40	20	20	20	20
6½	4	..	Int Pap&Pow A	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
2¾	1⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
24⅞	10¼	..	Int Pap&P pf	1200	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	18
25	9	..	Int Print Ink	300	17	16¼	16¼	17⅛
30½	21	1½	Int Salt	400	27¼	26¼	26¼	..
84½	59	4	Int Silver pf	30	69½	69½	69½	69½
17¾	11⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	1200	12¼	11⅞	12	12¼
16⅞	3½	..	Interstate Dept S	1000	12½	12	12½	12½
			—J—					
52	33	3	Jewel Tea	200	46	46	46	..
66⅞	44	..	Johns Manville	4000	48⅞	47¼	48¼	48
			—K—					
10¾	11	..	Kan C South	300	13	13	13	..
27½	15¾	..	Kan C South pf	200	18⅝	18½	18⅝	..
10⅞	6⅛	.20b	Kaufmann D St	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
18½	13⅞	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	300	16	16	16	16
4⅛	2¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	11	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	12	12	12	11
21¼	11⅞	.50	Kelvinator Corp	2000	16	15⅝	16	16
88½	65⅛	6	Kendall Co pf	10	83½	83½	83½	..
23	17¾	..	Kennecott Cop	7500	19⅞	18⅝	19⅛	19⅜
18¼	12	..	Kimberly Clark	300	15	15	15	..
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	2500	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅜
55	19	..	Kresge D S pf	20	34½	33¼	33¼	..
61	36	1¶	Kress Co	200	56	56	56	..
33⅞	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	1800	30	29½	29½	29½
			—L—					
14½	8	.20b	Lee Rubber	400	11	11	11	11⅛
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
14¼	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	10⅛	10	10	10
21¼	12⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	500	14½	14¼	14½	14⅝
24	17⅛	1.60	Life Saver	20	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20½
43⅞	27⅜	1.20	Libbey-Owen-F	1500	30½	29½	30¾	30¼
23½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	400	19½	19	19½	19⅜
19⅜	12¼	.40	Link-Belt	500	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅛
35⅞	25¾	1	Liquid Carbonic	1500	27½	26½	27½	27½
35⅛	25¾	1	Loew's Inc	5500	30⅞	29⅞	30	30⅜
3	1⅝	..	Loft Inc	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2¾	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
44¾	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bsc	100	39½	39½	39½	..
128	119¾	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	125½	125½	125½	..
21	15	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
19½	12½	..	Ludlum Steel	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
			—M—					
41¾	23⅝	1	Mack Trucks	1000	25¾	25¼	25⅝	25½
62⅛	39⅞	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1200	42¼	41¾	42¼	41¾
7	2⅝	..	Madison Sq Gar	200	6⅝	6½	6½	6¾
32½	20	h	Man Elv gtd	10	23	23	23	..
19⅜	13	h	Man Elv mg	200	14½	14½	14½	15¼
5⅜	4½	..	Marancha Corp	200	4½	4½	4½	..
9	5¾	.40	Marine Mid	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
19⅜	12½	..	Marshall Field	1000	14⅞	14	14⅜	14¼
40⅞	28	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1000	29¾	29½	29⅜	29½
126	110	7	Mathieson Alk pf	30	124½	124	124	..
44⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	300	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
28½	10	..	Maytag pf ww	200	26	26	26	25½
4½	1⅛	h	McCrory Stores	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
50¼	38½	1	McIntyre Porcu	200	43⅜	42¾	43⅛	43⅛
94¼	83	4	McKeesport Tin	800	86	85¾	85¾	85
5⅝	1	h	McLellan Stores	800	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅝
36	26	1.60	Melville Shoe	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	32
14¾	11	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	1200	12¼	12	12¼	11¾
21⅞	11	..	Midland Steel	300	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
52	36	1	Min Honeywell	500	45¼	45	45	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Min Moline	200	3	2⅞	3	2¾
14⅞	7½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	1900	8⅞	8½	8¾	9
34⅞	17¾	..	Mo K&T pf	800	22½	21¾	22½	21¼
9¾	4½	h	Mo Pacific pf	400	6	6	6	6
46½	39	1	Monsanto Chem	500	42½	41¾	42½	..
35⅝	21¼	..	Montgom Ward	10000	24¾	23¾	24⅜	24⅜
1⅜	⅝	..	Mother Lode	500	¾	⅝	⅝	..
12	7¼	..	Moto Met Gauge	300	8½	8¼	8½	8⅜
44⅞	22⅛	..	Motor Products	800	24½	24	24⅝	24½
16½	9	..	Motor Wheel	400	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
15⅜	5¼	..	Mullins Mfg	100	10½	10½	10½	11
25¼	13¾	..	Munsingwear	300	21	21	21	..
11⅜	6	..	Murray Body	1200	7⅜	7	7¼	7
			—N—					
32¼	15⅞	1	Nash Motors	2500	17⅝	17¼	17¼	16⅞
13¼	7⅜	..	Natl Avia Corp	100	8	8	8	..
12¾	3¼	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	7	7	7	..
49½	37	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1200	37¼	35	35	38½
23⅜	14½	..	Nat Cash Reg	900	15¾	15⅛	15¾	15⅜
18	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	4800	16⅞	16⅜	16½	16¾
22½	5	..	Nat Dept S pf	100	18	18	18	18
32⅞	16½	..	Nat Enam & St	200	28½	28	28½	28
15½	8½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	2100	10¼	9⅞	10	10
2⅝	1⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	800	1¼	1	1	..
58¼	41	1	Nat Steel	300	43	42¼	42¼	42¾
21⅛	11½	..	Nat Supply	200	15½	15¼	15½	15
60	33½	..	Nat Supply pf	100	51	51	51	..
18¾	11	.60	Nat Tea	600	12¾	11⅞	12¾	12¼
30¼	6½	..	Neisner Bros	300	19⅛	19	19	19¼
13	6	..	Newport Indus	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
[illegible]	15	..	NY Air Brake	300	16½	16⅛	16½	..
45¼	25⅜	..	NY Central	9500	28⅛	27	27¾	27¼
26⅞	15	..	NY Chi & StL	300	18	17¾	18	18
43⅛	17½	..	NY C & StL pf	200	31⅞	31½	31½	31¼
20	8	..	NY Dock pf	100	11	11	11	10
139	108	5	NY & Harlem	30	119	119	119	..
1¼	½	..	NY Investors	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
24⅛	13⅜	..	NY NH & H	1300	15	14½	14¾	14⅝
39⅜	23½	..	NY NH & H pf	600	25½	25	25½	25¼
22⅞	11⅜	.40	NL Shipbldg	1500	16	15	16	15½
44½	33¼	.50e	Noranda M	400	40	39⅜	39⅞	39⅛
4⅛	1¼	..	Norfolk & South	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
25¼	13⅜	.50j	North American	4500	16¼	16	16	16
8¾	4⅛	..	No Am Aviation	900	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞	4⅛
74¼	47½	6	No Am Edsino pf	100	71	71	71	..
36¼	21⅛	..	Northern Pacific	1900	24⅞	24¼	24¼	24½
4½	2⅜	..	Norwalk Tire	100	3	3	3	2⅞
			—O—					
15⅞	10½	15b	Ohio Oil	2100	12	11½	11⅞	11⅝
7	3⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	800	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅜
27	12	..	Oliver F E pf	300	15⅜	15	15¼	14¾
14⅝	7⅛	..	Oppenheim Col	100	9½	9½	9½	9¼
19⅜	14	.60	Otis Elevator	1400	15½	15	15½	15
102	92	6	Otis Elev pf	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	..
8	4⅛	..	Otis Steel	900	5¼	4⅞	5	4¾
94	73½	3	Owens Ill Glass	100	74½	74¼	74¼	74¼
			—P—					
23½	15½	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	800	17¼	17	17¼	17⅜
37	23½	3	Pacific Lighting	600	31⅞	31	31⅞	31
34	20⅜	..	Pacific Mills	200	23	22⅞	23	22
8⅞	6½	..	Pac W Oil Corp	200	7⅛	7	7	7⅜
6⅝	3¾	..	Packard Motor	4800	4⅞	4	4	4
5⅞	1¾	..	Paramnt Pub ctfs	2600	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
35½	20	..	Park & Tilford	300	24	23	24	21¼
6⅞	3⅛	..	Park Utah	1400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
2	1	..	Parmalee Trans	100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1¼
4⅛	1½	..	Pathe Exchange	1800	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2¾
24⅛	10½	..	Pathe Exch A	5800	20	19⅜	19⅞	19½
21⅛	13⅜	..	Patino Mines	2300	16¾	16	16¾	16
7⅛	3⅝	..	Penn Dixie Cem	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
67⅞	51½	1.20	Penney (JC)	500	58	57¼	57½	57¼
108	105½	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	108½	108½	108½	..
39⅛	28¼	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	2300	30½	29⅞	30	30¼
43⅞	27	..	Peoples GasLt&C	100	31	31	31	32
38	16½	..	Pere Marquette	200	21½	21½	21½	20½
43	16½	..	Pere Marq pf	200	32	32	32	..
14¼	9	..	Petroleum	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼
18⅞	14⅝	.25b	Phelps Dodge	1600	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	15¾
36⅛	24¼	3	Phila Co 6%	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
6¾	3¼	..	Phila & Reading	1800	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
20¾	15⅛	.25b	Philipps Pet	2600	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
6⅛	2	..	Pierce-Arrow	1300	3¼	3	3¼	3
1⅛	⅝	..	Pierce Oil	200	¾	¾	¾	..
2	1¼	..	Pierce Pet	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
27¾	18½	1	Pillsbury Flour	600	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25
11⅜	7	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	300	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
3½	2	..	Pitts Terminal	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
16¾	10	1	Plymouth Oil	700	11½	11¼	11⅜	11¾
24¾	16¼	..	Postal Tel pf	700	18⅛	17⅛	17¼	17¾
5½	1⅞	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
22	6⅞	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼
41¼	33⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	1500	34¼	33⅞	34	33⅞
45	33	2.80	Public Service	2700	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35½
105	90	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	103	103	103	..
59⅜	47¼	3	Pullman	400	49¾	49	49⅝	49
14⅝	9⅞	..	Pure Oil	2900	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	10⅜
80	58¾	..	Pure Oil pf	10	64½	64½	64½	65
19¾	12¼	1	Purity Bakeries	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
			—R—					
9⅛	6½	..	Radio Corp Amer	4800	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
41½	23¼	..	Radio pf A	500	38½	38½	38½	37½
35⅞	15	..	Radio pf B	7400	31⅞	30¾	30⅞	31½
4¼	2¼	h	Radio Keith-O	600	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
29½	29½	2	Reading 2pf	300	37	37	37	..
6	2⅛	..	Reis & Co	200	3	2¾	3	3
38¾	13½	..	Reis & Co pf	800	16	15½	16	16
13⅜	6⅝	..	Remington Rand	500	9½	9¼	9⅜	9¼
5½	3⅛	..	Reo Motors	1100	3¾	3⅜	3¼	3½
25¾	15	..	Republic I & S	3500	16⅞	16⅛	16½	16½
67½	39	..	Repub I&S pf	600	47½	47½	47½	47½
27¾	15½	1	Reynolds Metal	200	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
13½	6½	..	Reynolds Spring	100	10½	10½	10½	10
10¼	4	.20b	Rossia In Co Am	300	7¾	7½	7¾	..
			—S—					
57	44	3	Safeway Stores	900	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	48
112	98½	7	Safeway S 7%	10	110	110	110	110¾
27⅞	16½	..	St Joseph Lead	1400	19⅜	18½	18½	18½
4⅝	2⅜	h	StL & SF	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	1	h	Seaboard Air L	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
3½	1¾	h	Seaboard A L pf	200	2	2	2	..
38⅜	25⅜	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	400	32½	32¼	32⅛	32⅜
51¼	40½	..	Sears Roebuck	3400	43	41⅞	42⅛	42⅞
2	1	h	Seneca Cop	200	1	1	1	1⅛
9	4⅝	..	Servel Inc	2900	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
13¼	5⅛	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	200	8	8	8	7½
13⅞	6¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	700	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅞
11½	7⅞	..	Shell Union Oil	900	8½	8¼	8½	8⅜
80	58	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	72½	72½	72½	..
24⅛	14½	..	Simmons	1400	16¼	16	16	15⅞
11½	7⅞	..	Skelly Oil	400	10	9¾	9¾	..
68⅛	54¾	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	200	64½	64½	64½	..
17	6⅝	..	Snider Packing	600	14	13½	14	14
101¾	86	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	1500	100	99⅞	100	100
19⅞	14	.30b	Socony Vacuum	3600	15⅜	15	15¼	15¼
22⅛	15¼	2	So Calif Edison	900	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16¼
33¾	18½	..	Southern Pacific	5400	22½	20⅝	21⅜	21¾
39⅜	20½	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	500	30	30	30	29⅝
36½	21⅞	..	Southern Ry	3600	25¼	24½	24½	24⅝
41¼	27⅜	..	Southern Ry pf	700	30¼	29⅞	30¼	30
62	30	..	Spang Chal pf	30	53	50	50	..
8	3⅝	..	Sparks Withing	600	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
24½	18¾	1	Spencer Kellogg	100	20	20	20	19
11⅞	5⅝	..	Spery Corp	2700	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅝
13	8	..	Spicer Mfg	400	8⅛	8	8	..
31½	21¾	3	Spicer pf	20	29	29	29	..
67½	19	..	Spieg May Stern	5200	47⅞	43½	46⅛	45½
25¼	18⅝	1	Stand Brands	5600	19⅞	19½	19¾	19⅞
124½	121¼	7	Stand Brands pf	140	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
17	6⅝	..	Stand Gas & El	900	9⅞	9½	9¾	9¾
17	7⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	200	11	10⅝	11	10⅞
33	16	1.80	Stand G&E 6%	400	24¼	24	24	23
36½	17½	2.10	Stand G&E 7%	500	28	27	27	27½
1¾	⅞	..	Stand Investing	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
42⅞	30⅝	1	Stand Oil Calif	1300	31⅞	30⅝	30⅞	31⅜
50⅛	41¼	1	Stand Oil NJ	2600	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	41¾
14¼	6	..	Starrett Co	100	11	11	11	..
10⅝	6¼	..	Stewart Warner	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
13⅛	6	..	Stone & Webster	1700	8	7¾	8	7⅞
9¼	4⅜	..	Studebaker	600	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
47	19½	..	Studebaker pf	100	21	21	21	..
113½	100	6	Sun Oil pf	40	110½	110½	110½	110½
3	1¾	..	Superior Oil	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
15⅜	6⅛	..	Superior Steel	400	8⅜	8	8¼	8
2½	⅞	..	Symington	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
5⅝	2⅞	..	Symington A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
			—T—					
15¼	10½	1	Telautograph	200	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¼
29⅝	21½	1	Texas Corp	1300	23½	23¼	23½	23
43¼	30½	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1700	33	32½	32⅞	32¾
6⅛	3⅝	..	Texas & Pac Coal	400	4	4	4	3⅞
12	6⅞	..	Texas & P Land	800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7½
9⅛	5	..	Thermoid	400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5½
20¼	13⅝	..	Thompson Prod	400	14⅜	14	14	14
5½	2⅞	..	Thompson Star	1200	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
14⅜	8½	..	Tide Water Asso	2400	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
8½	3⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	900	6⅝	6⅛	6½	6⅛
41	26¾	1	Timken Roller	1200	28⅜	27¾	28⅛	28⅛
8½	5⅞	.12½b	Transamerica	1400	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
13⅛	6⅛	..	Transue & Wil	300	7¾	7½	7½	7¼
6¾	4	..	Tri Continental	1200	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅝
9⅜	4⅞	..	Truscon Steel	200	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅝
			—U—					
4	2⅝	..	Ulen & Co	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
51½	36	1½	Underwd El Fish	600	39¾	39	39	..
60⅞	54	..	Union Bag & P	100	46	46	46	47
50⅞	35⅞	1	Union Carbide	2100	38¼	37⅜	37¾	38½
20½	15	1	Union Oil Calif	100	16	16	16	15⅞
133⅞	117½	6	Union Pacific	300	119½	119	119½	119¾
21	15⅝	1.20	Union Tank Car	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
37⅞	17⅜	..	United Air & Tr	4600	21¼	20½	20⅝	20½
29⅛	23	1.60	United Biscuit	400	25	24⅝	24⅝	25⅝
45⅜	35	1.72	United Carbon	100	39½	39½	39½	39⅝
8⅞	4½	..	United Corp	5300	5¼	5	5⅛	5
37⅞	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	300	32⅛	31	31	32½
10⅞	3⅝	..	United Dyewood	100	7½	7½	7½	7
77	59	2¶	United Fruit	600	68½	67¾	68¼	68½
20⅛	14¼	1.20	United Gas Im	3000	16	15¾	15¾	16¼
98⅞	86	5	United Gas I pf	100	98	98	98	..
13¾	7	..	United Piece Dye	200	8⅛	8	8⅛	..
68	49	..	United P Dye pf	70	50	50	50	..
15⅛	8¼	..	US & For Sec	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9½
50½	35½	1	US Gypsum	400	38½	38	38	38
132	115	7	US Gypsum pf	90	129¾	129	129¾	130
64¾	37	..	US Indus Alco	1200	40¼	38¼	40	39⅝
11⅞	7½	..	US Leather	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
33	18	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	4300	22¾	21⅞	22	22½
12¾	5¾	..	US Realty	1300	7	6⅝	7	6⅝
24	14¾	..	US Rubber	4100	18⅞	18¼	18½	18¾
61¼	24⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	600	46	45	45¼	45¼
135½	96⅜	1¶	US Smelt R&M	2900	116	110⅝	111½	116¾
59⅞	39¾	..	US Steel	9800	42½	41⅛	41¼	42¼
94½	86	2	US Steel pf	800	88	87½	87⅞	87
3	1¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	200	2	2	2	2
5⅝	2⅝	..	Utilities P&Lt A	100	3	3	3	3⅛
			—V—					
1⅞	1	..	Vadsco Sales	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
31¾	18	..	Vanadium	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅞
5⅜	2⅝	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
78	65	6	Va El & Pow pf	100	74¾	74⅝	74⅝	75
79	52	3b	Vulcan Detin	20	62¾	61⅞	62¾	61¾
110	95	7	Vulcan pf	120	110	110	110	107
			—W—					
4⅞	2¼	h	Wabash RR	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
8⅜	3⅛	h	Wabash pf A	200	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
6⅞	2¾	..	Walworth	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
8¼	4⅞	..	Warner Bros A	4800	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
13⅝	8⅜	..	Warren Bros	1000	9	8⅝	8¾	8½
31	16	..	Warren F & P	100	18	18	18	16¼
27⅝	15¾	.50	Wesson Oil	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
67	45	6	W Penn El pf	20	65	65	65	64
77	51¾	7	W Penn El 7%	40	74	74	74	74
101½	78¾	6	W Penn Pw 6%	10	101½	101½	101½	..
109½	89½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	50	110	110	110	109½
17¼	8¾	..	Westn Maryland	600	11	10½	10⅝	10¾
8½	2¾	..	Westn Pacific	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
17½	4⅝	..	Westn Pac pf	2000	10	9¼	9⅞	9⅞
66⅞	40¾	..	Westn Union	1000	43⅝	41⅝	43	43⅛
36	26	1	Westing Air Br	400	28	26½	26½	27⅞
47¼	30¼	..	Westing Elec	4800	33⅜	31⅜	32½	32½
92	83½	3.50	Westing El pf	10	87	87	87	..
14	6⅝	..	Weston El Instru	100	11	11	11	..
22	16⅜	.50	Weston E I I A	90	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
27¼	14⅞	.40	Westvaco Chlor	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	17½
5¾	4½	..	Wilcox Oil & G	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9	4⅞	..	Wilson & Co	300	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
28⅜	12¼	..	Wilson & Co A	4800	21	19¼	20¼	20¾
84½	53	3½	Wilson & C pf	800	76	75¾	75¾	76
54⅞	41¼	2.40	Woolworth	1200	49¼	48¾	49	48¾
31⅞	17¼	..	Worthington Pump	200	20⅛	20	20⅛	19½
75	16⅞	..	Wright Aero	120	48	45	47	44½
65	54½	3¶	Wrigley	300	61	60½	61	60⅝
			—Y—					
7¼	4⅛	..	Yellow Truck	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
47½	28	..	Yellow Truck pf	20	40	37	37	..
33⅞	17¼	..	Youngstown	1200	20⅛	19	19¾	19¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 16—The market has become very dull again. Today's volume during the first four hours averaged not much more than 130,000 shares an hour. If dullness can continue at present levels for another day or two, it would seem that additional pressure would be built up under stocks which could bring about the long-sought rally. However, there are no decisive indications either for one direction or the other. We are in one of those market phases where guesses are as likely to be right as wrong.

The significant factors, it seems to me, upon which one should keep his mind focused are (1) the fundamental outlook for business and profits and (2) the trend of thought in Washington. Business apparently has gotten into an overproduction situation, and it is suggested that the decline in business activity may be considerably more than seasonal in order for demand to catch up with presently indicated oversupply.

As far as Washington is concerned it does not appear likely that we shall learn a great deal about future plans until the Congress is adjourned. However, it would not be surprising if along in June or July we were greeted with new plans for recovery. In the meantime the possible shifts in opinions concerning the New Deal which may be revealed in state voting and in, perhaps, the Literary Digest poll, will be worth according thought and attention.

From the technical viewpoint I would dislike to see Monday's lows broken, as it seemed that we were due for at least a temporary reversal. If Monday's lows are decisively penetrated it will point to additional liquidation which will not or could not, await higher prices.

U. S. Dollar Lower At $5.11⅛ to Pound

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—The United States dollar lost ⅛ cent to the pound today to close at $5.11⅛ to the pound as compared with yesterday's close of 15.1275 francs (6.6104

The dollar opened today ¼ cent lower at $5.11¼.

The French franc closed unchanged at 77.32 to the pound.

Only £95,000 ($485,687.50) in bar gold was available and this was bought at a decline of ½d. or 136s. ($34.77) a fine ounce.

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—The United States dollar gained ¾ centime on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.135 francs (6.607 cents to the franc) as compared with yesterday's close of 15.127 francs (6.6104 cents). It opened today at 15.13 francs (6.609 cents).

BERLIN, May 16 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.503 marks (39.91 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's price of 2.504 marks (39.93 cents).

Socony-Vacuum Is To Buy Soviet Oil

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP) — The Socony-Vacuum Corp. has reached an agreement with the Soviet Government for the purchase of some 500,000 barrels of oil products, valued at about $1,000,000, for distribution in the Near East, it was learned today.

The purchase was said by officials of the Socony-Vacuum Corp. to be "a normal continuation of business relations" with Soviet Russian oil interests.

The company always has bought its supplies for the Near East either in Roumania or in Russia, it was pointed out, and the Russians had not been in the market as sellers for some time.

Significance was attached to the deal in local oil circles, however, as marking the resumption of trade relations between the Socony-Vacuum and the Soviet after a two-year lapse.

It was said there was nothing in the purchase agreement regarding the extension of credits in this country since the oil was paid for on the basis of British currency.

Farm Machinery Buying Shows An Impressive Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—Farm machinery sales during the first quarter of 1934 were about three times comparable 1933 totals, according to information obtained in a recent field survey, by the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

This impressive gain is not attributable to dealer stocking but represents actual purchasing by growers. The fact that a large proportion of recent sales has been for cash, combined with marked improvement in the rate of collections, has strengthened company financial positions.

Price advances of close to 10 per cent have largely offset direct increased costs of manufacturers under code operations, but have failed by a considerable margin to counteract rising costs in the form of higher prices for materials. Expanding sales volumes, however, have brought the industry close to the break-even point, from which profits recovery could proceed rapidly with even a moderate further gain in sales.

Atlas Plywood Corp. Puts Another Plant in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, May 16—The Atlas Plywood Corporation of the United States, with headquarters in Boston and operating 14 factories in the United States and one in Canada, is establishing an additional plant here, the Toronto Industrial Commission reports.

Plywood boxes, barrels, particularly for the chemical drug, food products, radio and refrigerator industries, which are centered in Ontario, will be manufactured by the new Toronto unit. The Atlas Plywood Corporation is foremost in its field in North America, controlling 30 per cent of the plywood business in the United States and through its Canadian subsidiary, the Atlas Plywood Corporation of Canada, Ltd., 60 per cent of that in the Dominion.

Armour Factions Agree on Plan Of Recapitalization

Reorganization Expected to Enable Preferred Dividend Payment

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—The Herald and Examiner says the divergent factions in Armour & Co. have reached an agreement on a recapitalization plan expected to be acceptable to all classes of stockholders.

The plan will be ready for presentation to the regular meeting of the packing firm's directors next Friday, the paper added, but a vote at that time is not contemplated because of the lack of complete legal details and the absence in Europe of Frederick H. Prince, Boston capitalist who is chairman of the finance committee.

"Organized on the basis that all the stockholders must sacrifice something in order that the company might write off approximately $70,000,000 of assets—mostly idle and obsolete properties—the readjustment is designed to put the concern in a position where it can immediately resume dividends on its Illinois preferred in arrears since 1930 and pay something on the common in the near future," the article stated.

"It is proposed to exchange the $57,231,300 of 7 per cent cumulative Illinois preferred into a like amount of convertible cumulative preferred carrying a dividend rate of 6 per cent.

One class of common, with a par value of $5 a share, will replace the $25 par A and B issues. Holders of the preferred will be given two shares of this common in lieu of dividend accumulation, totaling $24.50 at the end of the current quarter, and they can convert it into common stock at the rate of six shares of common for each share of preferred.

"The A stock would be exchangeable into the new common on a share for share basis, while the B would get one share for each two.

"On this basis the company would issue 4,144,626 shares of the new $5 par common which would figure in its balance sheet at $20,723,130, against 2,000,000 shares of A and a like amount of B, now carried at $100,000,000.

"The $79,276,870 would permit the company to make its estimated $70,000,000 writeoff and would permit it to retain its existing surplus of $24,586,081."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Bar silver	44c	44½c	46¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	¾@1	¾@1	1½
90 days	¾@1	¾@1	1½
4 months	¾@1	¾@1	1½
5-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	1½@1¾

Bankers Acceptance Market

60 to 90 days	⅜@¼	⅜@¼	1@⅞
4 months	½@⅜	½@⅜	1@⅞
6 months	¾@⅝	¾@⅝	1⅛@1

London Quotations

Short bills	¾@⅞	¾@⅞	1
3 mos bills	⅞@1	⅞@1	1@1⅛
Bar gold	136s	136s ½d	128s 3d
Bar silver	19⅛d	19⅛d	18⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2	2@2½	2½
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	5½
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	2½
Richmond	3½	Paris	3
St. Louis	2½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Brussels	3	Vienna	5
Berne	2	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.11	$5.10⅞	$8.2397
Cables	5.11¼	5.11⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0661	.0661	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2341	.2340	.2334
Italy—lira	.0851	.0850	.0981
Germany—mark	.3960	.3959	.4433
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418	.0418	.0500
Denmark—krone	.2283	.2285	.4537
Finland—finm'k	.0227	.0227	.0426
Greece—dr'chma	.0095	.0095	.0220
Holland—florin	.6790	.6785	.6806
Hungary—pengo	.2980	.2980	.2961
Norway—krone	.2570	.2535	.4537
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0466	.0466	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101	.0101	.0101
Spain—peseta	.1370	.1370	.3267
Sweden—krona	.2636	.2635	.4537
Switz'l'd—franc	.3254	.3250	.3267
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3638	.3638	*
Shanghai—dol	.3263	.3263	*
India—rupee	.3850	.3850	.6180
Japan—yen	.3035	.3030	.8440
Java—florin	.6825	.6820	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.8439
Sts Stlments—dol.	.6000	.6000	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3408	.3408	1.6334
Brazil—milreis	.0852	.0852	.2025
Chile—peso	.1035	.1035	.2060
Peru—sol	.2213	.2213	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.8105	.8116	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.013	1.013	1.6391
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; metals sag in dull trading.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments firm.

Curb: Irregular; metals lower.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; gold currencies mark time.

Cotton higher: Firm wheat market; higher cables; Wall Street buying.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Buoyant; sensational crop damage.

Corn: Higher; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Strong; yearlings and lights 25 cents higher.

Hogs: Active; 5 to 10 cents higher; top, $3.80.

Foreign

London: Cheerfulness was maintained on the stock exchange today. Gild-edged securities, German bonds, transatlantic issues, and Kaffirs improved, but oil shares and home rails declined, the latter on disappointing traffic reports. Argentine rails were a half to one point lower. The market closed steady.

Paris: After opening strong, prices on the Bourse weakened owing to losses in such French issues as Citroen and Michelin. Rentes strengthened slightly on the good showing made by the Government at the opening of Parliament. The closing was heavy.

Berlin: Although the opening on the Boerse was more cheerful, business was small, and the market closed weak.

Northern States Power Net

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Net income of Northern States Power Company in February totaled $586,620 after charges and reserve requirements, compared with $677,008 in February, 1933.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.37	11.40	11.31	11.39	+.08
October	11.51	11.56	11.46	11.56	+.10
December	11.62	11.68	11.57	11.68	+.09
January	11.68	11.74	11.56	11.74	+.08
March	11.77	11.84	11.73	11.84	+.08

Spots 11.55, up 10 points. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.88	5.90	5.88	5.88	+.01
October	5.89	5.92	5.89	5.89	+.08
December	5.84	5.87	5.83	5.83	+.04
January	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	+.02
May	5.82	5.84	5.81	5.81	+.02

Tone at close steady.

Puerto Rico Sugar Exports Up

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Raw sugar shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States from Jan. 1 to May 12 totaled 406,367 short tons, compared with 369,571 for the like period last year, the New York Sugar Exchange reports. Refined shipments amounted to 53,828 tons, compared with 32,301 for the 1933 period.

United Aircraft & Transport

NEW YORK, May 16—The proposed plan of reorganization of United Aircraft & Transport Corporation has been approved by directors. Stockholders will vote on the readjustment on June 20.

Beet Sugar Consumption

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Beet sugar consumption in the United States during April amounted to 131,600 long tons, raw sugar value, according to B. W. Dyer & Co., sugar brokers. This is an increase of 16,207 tons over the consumption of April, 1933. For the first four months of 1934 consumption amounted to 537,250 tons, an increase of 109,545 over the like period last year.

Lowest Insolvency Record

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Dun's insolvency record for the first week in May was 59.3, the lowest for that period or for any month in any year since 1920, the agency reported today. A year ago the index stood at 113.7.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.87¾	.90½	.86⅞	.90½	+.02½
July	.86	.89	.88⅝	.88½	+ ¼
September	.87¼	.89⅝	.85⅝	.89½	+.02¼
Corn					
May	.46⅜	.47⅜	.46⅛	.47⅜	+ ⅞
July	.49⅞	.49⅞	.48⅝	.49⅞	+.01
September	.50½	.51⅜	.50	.51⅜	+.01⅛
Oats					
May	.35½	.35¾	.35½	.35¾	+.01⅛
July	.34	.34⅞	.33⅜	.34⅞	+.01¼
September	.35⅛	.35⅛	.33½	.35⅛	+ ⅝

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Monday	82.1	85.7	88.6	85.4
Week ago	82.4	87.5	89.4	86.4
Month ago	83.1	88.9	89.6	87.2
Year ago	68.6	69.4	80.0	72.6
Two years ago	56.8	54.1	75.5	62.1
Three years ago	84.6	100.0	100.8	95.1
High (1934)	83.9	90.0	90.6	88.1
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.0	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100.)

Steel Operations Lower

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute estimates the current rate of steel operations at 56.6 per cent of capacity, compared with 56.9 per cent last week. Last week's figure marked the highest rate since the Institute initiated the weekly figures last October.

Creole Petroleum Earnings

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Creole Petroleum Corporation and affiliated companies report 1933 net profit of $4,106,099, equivalent to 59 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $2,075,403, or 30 cents a share, in 1932.

Weston Electrical Instrument

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Weston Electrical Instrument Company and subsidiaries report net profit in the first quarter of $43,979, equal to 16 cents a common share after provision for class A stock dividends. This compares with a net loss of $47,298 in the first quarter of 1933.

Valuation of the Dollar

NEW YORK, May 16—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc, on the days indicated compare:

	Tuesday.	Monday.	Saturday.	Friday.	Year Ago.
High	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.3	85.40
Low	100.2	100.3	100.2	100.2	85.12
Last	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.2	85.40

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.25 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 14: Receipts $12,408,315, expenditures $23,905,616, balance $2,122,865,893, customs receipts for the month $9,509,808. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $2,624,934,655, expenditures $6,131,016,592 (including $3,408,094,658 of emergency expenditures), excess of expenditures $3,496,061,937, gold assets $7,748,888,295.

Financial: News and Comment

Expert Asserts More Inflation Is On the Way

Tells Bankers to Hold Foreclosed Real Estate as Good Hedge

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—Declaring that, "continued inflation for the United States is inevitable under the present circumstances," C. W. Young, president of C. W. Young & Co., investment managers of New York, at the annual conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, recommended that the savings banks invest in short term United States issues and hold foreclosed real estate as a "good hedge against inflation."

Other speakers at the opening of the three-day session were Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coördinator of Transportation, Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Banks, Willard W. Miller, president of the Bloomfield Savings Institution in New Jersey, Philip A. Benson, president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, Robert E. Simon, well-known New York realty operator, and Henry R. Kinsey, president of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, who welcomed the delegates.

"It has been proved time and again," says Mr. Young, "that when the federal debt and currency have far outrun any stable ratio in their relation to the metallic base of the country," as is now the case, "the price of gold must be soon marked up or the currency must, by some means or other, be devalued further.

"The very heart and motive power of the economic machine has been tinkered with," he declared, "and instead of business executives going ahead with enthusiasm, they are holding back and wondering if they will make profits.

"Since business activity is not going to continue to recover during the summer, this means that relief expenditures by the Government must be prolonged and there must be a further strain on government credit. It means that inflationary powers of the Administration must be used in the late summer or early fall to restimulate business activity. Such a course means that artificial methods must be employed and that the national debt and currency in relation to the gold base must be stretched further. Therefore, it seems that a period of inflation, although possibly not wild inflation, lies ahead. As always happens at the end of every inflationary move, perhaps 12 months from now we shall have to pay for it."

Mr. Eastman declared that "economies in rail operation are bound, in large part, to be labor-saving economies." This method of reducing the cost of operation will adversely affect labor, he thought, thus presenting a big obstacle to progress. He added that the Government is studying "retirement annuities for superannuated employees, unemployment benefits and dismissal wages," so as to work out a program "which will afford reasonable protection to labor without stifling progress."

New Life Insurance Sales During April Increase 26.4 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16— New life insurance production in April, which was 26.4 per cent greater than in April of 1933, made the most favorable showing of any month thus far this year, according to a report forwarded today by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce. The report, which is from 42 companies having 85 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in the country, showed an increase of 16.1 per cent for the first four months of the year over the amount for the corresponding period of a year ago.

For April, the total new business of all classes written by the 42 companies was $794,495,000, an increase of $165,717,000, or 26.4 per cent, from the figure of April, 1933. All classes contributed to the increase, it is reported.

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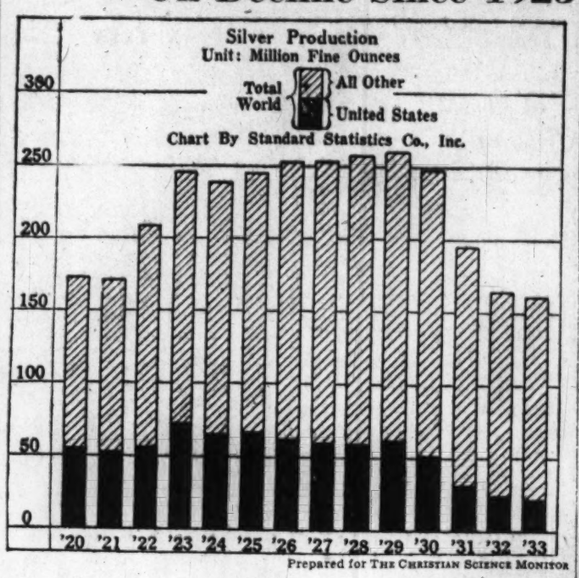
Domestic Silver Production On Decline Since 1923



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

World production of silver and output of the United States are traced since 1920 on the accompanying chart.

Note that the United States' share of world production has been materially less since 1930 than in previous years.

Domestic output has been generally declining since 1923.

State Banks Now May Buy and Sell Stocks, Is Ruling

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The banking community was considerably confused yesterday as the result of a further interpretation by the Federal Reserve Board regarding restrictions on banks against buying and selling common stocks for customers.

Advices were received from Washington that the Federal Reserve Board had reversed its recent informal interpretation of section 16 of the Banking Act of 1933, in so far as state Federal Reserve member banks are concerned. The board now feels, it was said, that there is nothing in the law to prevent state banks from buying or selling equity securities for their customers.

The board's interpretation was based on an opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, it was explained. The latter interpreted the banking act as prohibiting national banks from acting in this capacity for their customers. The Federal Reserve Board then interpreted the law as applying also to state member banks.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Two important rulings designed to aid the capital money market yesterday were communicated by the Federal Reserve Board to the Federal Advisory Council.

One would permit member banks to buy or sell stocks solely for the account of customers. The other, also an interpretation of the Banking Act of 1933, said the limitation on banks engaging in syndicate operations with investment houses did not apply to syndicate operations in connection with government bonds, state bonds, municipal issues and other classes of bonds which a state member bank is permitted to buy for its own account.

Hope Spreads Over Grain Area as Rain Is Predicted Soon

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—Unsettled weather with the possibility of showers, predicted only a day away for sections of the Midwest, left the destiny of the grain crop hanging in the balance.

Rather optimistic reports came from southern Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Oklahoma, and the Ohio valley. In Kansas, observers said "perfect crop weather" was in prospect.

Reports from the whole grain belt indicated the winter wheat crop would be 85 per cent of normal, if the drought did not continue. The entire grain belt was in need of additional moisture.

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—The Government was asked yesterday to extend immediate aid to farmers driven to distress by drought.

Members of Congress representing Wisconsin farmers told the Federal Relief Administration that there was no time for the negotiation of loans for the farmers; that they must have seed immediately for forage crops so they can plant to forestall a feed shortage.

From Springfield, Ill., came the encouraging report of the Illinois and federal departments of agriculture that the State's winter wheat condition is still 85 per cent of normal in spite of the drought.

Pastures, oats and tame hay were hardest hit, the report said.

Toronto Stock Exchange May Open This Summer

TORONTO, May 16 (AP)—Owners of the International Stock Exchange charter are reported to have sold control and it is indicated in financial circles here the exchange will open for operations this summer.

Official announcement of the sale is expected from J. R. L. Starr. He returned recently from New York where final negotiations were said to have been completed.

It is understood only Canadian stocks will be listed by the international exchange. All stocks at present listed will be eligible for the new exchange, it is stated. Fixing of a lower scale of commissions for cheaper stocks, especially mining issues, than those prevailing on established exchanges, is believed to be the intention of exchange heads.

More Interest Is Being Shown In Wool Market

A little more interest on the part of the manufacturers is discernible in the wool market. This is apparently due to a belief that bright fleece wools have declined to the point where they are becoming attractive.

From the peak point of the late fall months of 1933, medium bright fleeces have declined about 10 cents a pound in the grease. Thus, three-eighths Ohio-Michigan combing wools which brought as high as 43 cents are to be had today at 33 cents and quarter-blood combing wools which sold at 41 cents can now be had at 31@32 cents. Territory wools of competing qualities, on the other hand, are hardly changed.

There has been some small quantity of territory fine and fine medium French combing wool sold around 80 cents, clean basis, and for a better staple wool at about 84 cents, but except for specialty purposes these wools are considered too dear. Half-blood and medium territory wools are held at prices which more or less prevent their sale at 80@83 cents for half-blood; 78@80 cents for three-eighths and 70@71 cents for quarter combing wools.

In the country, there has been a freer movement of bright Ohio-Michigan medium fleeces at about 25 cents to the grower and around 22 cents for good fine clips, with some business reported at 19@20 cents.

In the Far West there has been comparatively little business done. Growers naturally are reluctant to sell for two or three cents a pound less than what some of their neighbors received for similar wools on the sheep's back two months or so ago.

Foreign markets offer little that is new. The London sales came to a very dull close last week-end, with prices down close to 5 per cent over the opening. Withdrawals were heavy during the series.

At the sale in Sydney this week there has been moderate demand for good wools and 64-70s and 64s have been sold there at about the equivalent of 64 cents clean basis in bond at Boston, or 98 cents, clean, duty paid.

Carpet wools are being imported in fair quantity although it is reported that prices are no more than steady on the basis of about 23@25 cents clean, for the best wools.

Mohair is quiet but firm.

Wheat and Flour Rates to East Cut

KANSAS CITY, May 16—Kansas City millers and grain men are rejoicing over the announcement that, effective about July 1, the railroad rate on wheat and flour to the East will be reduced 5½ cents for 100 pounds. The present rate is 48 cents.

"Five years ago, the Southwest was shipping 30,000 to 35,000 carloads of flour and feed to the East annually," said Mr. E. H. Hogueland, president of the Southwestern Millers' League. "Last year, the amount had fallen to 16,000 cars. Water shipments from the gulf coast and the Pacific Northwest, with the benefit of lower transportation costs, had taken a large share of our business. Now we will be in a position to compete again."

The opinion was expressed that the prospective opening of the Missouri River to barge traffic, about June 1, was a factor in the rate concession of the railroads.

Business in Rochester, N. Y., Increases Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 16—Increase of more than 1000 per cent in building permits over the like month last year, a 61 per cent increase in new automobile sales and a 9 per cent boost in general trade was revealed by the statistical bureau of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce for the month of April.

At the same time, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York made public figures to show that Rochester department store sales in March increased 52.4 per cent over the like month a year ago.

Building permits in April, 1934, were valued at $1,250,000, as compared with $118,551 in April, 1933, and $285,140 in March, 1934. A total of 1221 new automobiles was sold in April, as compared with 760 a year ago and 987 last March.

Austrian Banking Plans Completed By Vienna Merger

Activities Now Concentrated in Single Institution —Should Aid Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The reconstruction of the Austrian banking system inaugurated a year ago has just been completed with the merger of the "Wiener Bankverein" (and partially of the "Niederosterreichische Escompte Gesellschaft") with the largest Austrian bank, the "Osterreichische Creditanstalt," it is announced here.

As a result of the fusion the Creditanstalt is now believed to be one of the safest banks in central Europe. Indeed it will be the only big bank with predominantly Austrian capital in Austria, and it is therefore expected to enjoy a sort of monopoly in its field.

This concentration of all banking activity in a single institution, it is pointed out, is the natural result of the vigorous and costly efforts that have been made to overcome the very severe economic crisis through which Austria has had to pass.

Take Loss of 50 Per cent

The capital of the Creditanstalt through its merger with the Bankverein will be raised from 142,000,000 schillings to 167,000,000 (approximately from $24,000,000 to $28,000,000), by the issue of original shares amounting to 25,000,000 schillings, which are to be taken over by the Austrian National Bank at par against each cash payment. As a result of this transaction 97,000,000 schillings worth of original shares will be in Austrian possession and preferred shares to the value of 70,000,000 in the hands of foreign individuals or institutions.

The Creditanstalt also takes over all assets and liabilities of the Lower Austrian Escompte Gesellschaft through its merger with it, amounting to roughly 70,000,000 schillings or $12,000,000, but this bank will continue as an industrial holding company. Its shareholders are to receive one new share for 295 old ones, which means an estimated loss of about 50 per cent on the basis of present stock exchange quotations. Here again it is understood that the Austrian National Bank will have to make a contribution of about 10,000,000 schillings.

Will Aid Business

This fusion, it is explained, is based on the official recognition of the actual devaluation of the schilling by 28 per cent, which is only a formal matter, since all business for more than a year has been done on the basis of the diminished value of the schilling.

In order to indemnify the Austrian National Bank the Finance Minister will apportion to it the sum of 20,000,000 schillings, which is estimated to be the prospective profit from the forthcoming reform of coinage. In this way the whole transaction will be carried through without increasing the circulation of bank notes.

In city circles here it is believed that this reconstruction of the Austrian banking system will enable industrial and business enterprises to have more credit at their disposal, will make real estate mortgages easier, will bring down interest rates, stabilize the financial situation, and make the schilling still more secure.

Electric Output Gain Is Smaller

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—Production of electricity for the week ended Saturday, May 12, advanced to 1,643,433,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 10,667,000 units from the preceding week.

The spread, however, between the gain over the corresponding period of last year is continuing to narrow. Last spring, it will be recalled, production started a steady climb upward.

For the past week, the gain over the like week of 1933 was 11.9 per cent, compared with a gain of 13.7 per cent shown in the week ended May 5, according to a report released today by the Edison Electric Institute. Percentage gains in all sections of the country, except the Pacific coast and west central area, declined in comparison with the gains in the week before.

Mortgage Act Aid To New Jersey Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 16—Annual savings to New Jersey farmers in interest and mortgage closing charges will amount to more than $20,000 under the chattel mortgage act recently passed by the Legislature, according to an estimate by Mr. N. A. Beck, chairman of the Governor's Emergency Farm Mortgage Committee, today.

Under the terms of the new act, farmers will have to pay interest only on such money as they actually have to borrow from government agencies to finance their crops and herds. Previously, they had to borrow a fixed sum at the beginning of a season which represented more than they needed at most times, and pay interest on the full amount.

The act also reduced the cost of recording a mortgage from as high as $7.50 in some counties, to 50 cents.

Brazil Ends Double Duty Placed on French Imports

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 16 (U. P.)—The trade war with France ended yesterday when double duties imposed on French imports were revoked. President Getulio Vargas decreed the revoking of the double imposts in view of the Franco-Brazilian commercial accord which brought an end to the 10-months' trade war.

Canada's Recovery Parallels That of the United States

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The manner in which business recovery in Canada has paralleled that in the United States, despite the differences of approach to the problem, has been one of the striking aspects of world financial affairs in the past year.

The fact that the business of the Dominion has quickened decisively without various recovery measures used in the United States has been used as an argument against some of the American experiments. At the same time, it is notable that the durable or capital goods industries in Canada are lagging, as they are in the United States, although new capital is not affected in the Dominion by such restrictive legislation as the Securities Act of 1933.

Perhaps an outstanding point of similarity in the approach to recovery in both the United States and Canada has been currency depreciation. The Canadian dollar started down first, along with the British pound sterling, but it was later brought down farther, along with the dollar, and has been kept pretty closely pegged to the dollar in recent months. One reason why Canada has found insufficient capital to stimulate the capital goods industries may perhaps be the fact that she has not had access to the New York market, as she did in the predepression days, but nearly a year ago she turned to the British capital market, which has had a large surplus of funds seeking investment.

In any case, it appears that there is a marked economic interdependence between the United States and the Dominion, and that American conditions react rather decisively upon Canada. While she has not tried some of the recovery measures used in the United States, she has, however, had a special advantage in the Ottawa Pacts, which has improved her trade with Great Britain.

The following table, prepared by Donald M. Marvin, economist of the Royal Bank of Canada, compares several industrial index figures with March of last year, each index being based on the 1926 average as 100:

	1934	1933
Steel production	99	15
Newsprint production	132	86
Electric energy generated	176	134
Automobile production	68	32
Lumber exports	71	33
Copper exports	396	213

The World's Business

Depreciation as an Aid to Japan

ONE of the reasons which are usually put to the forefront in accounting for Japan's success in the export field and which I said in this column last week has been overstressed is the depreciation of the yen.

It is true that the Japanese unit has been allowed to depreciate more than any other major currency. Interest lies in the relative degree of depreciation. We need only make a comparison between the yen and the pound and between the yen and the dollar. When all three currencies were on the gold standard, the yen was worth 2s. 0⅛d. in British currency and 49.85 cents in American currency. Now it is worth only around 1s. 2d. in Britain and 30 cents in the United States. The discount of the yen in respect of both currencies is thus around 40 p. c.

* * *

Theoretically the Japanese should stand to benefit from such currency undercutting. But the theory is offset in practice by two factors:

1. The yen has been stable in terms of its chief rival, the pound, during the period that Japan has achieved its greatest export success.
2. Just as the Japanese profit by selling their manufactures cheap, so they lose by buying their raw materials dear.

It is in the last 18 months that Japanese exports of manufactures have shown the greatest advance as compared with British exports. This is how the two countries compare in their monthly exports (in millions):

	Britain	Japan
		yen
1932 (average)	£30.4	113.6
March, 1934	£33.0	172

Britain has thus improved its exports, measured in its own currency, by 8 per cent, while Japan's have advanced by 51 p. c.

* * *

The data on cotton textile exports are even more significant. For the first time in history the Japanese passed the British last year as the world's leading exporter in this trade. British exports were 2,031,000,000 square yards, Japan's 2,089,000,000 square yards. Much of this trade, though by no means all, has been won *at the expense of Lancashire*. The process has been a long time in the making. But it has been accelerated in the past 18 months, especially in the first months of this year.

During the last 18 months, however, the yen has been stable in terms of pounds! That somewhat mars the sensational statements one reads in the London newspapers of a country engaged in systematically ruining its currency in order to force its exports. In January, 1933 the yen was worth 1s. 3d. By the end of the year it had dropped to 1s. 2¼d., and is now quoted at 1s. 2 3-16d. If this is not stability, it is so very close to stability that one may describe it as such. One may go further, and say that depreciation has nothing to do with the progress that Japan has made in the last 18 months.

* * *

This does not altogether dispose of the depreciated currency argument. Antecedent depreciation will remain a superior advantage just so long as there is no concomitant change in costs. It is difficult to measure and weigh the costs incurred by Japanese manufacturers. I have not been able to find any data on the subject. But there will be no disputing the statement that by far the greatest item in costs is the one for raw materials. In the cotton textile industry, this is cotton, and not a bit of it is grown in Japan. It must be bought in India or the United States. Here we come to the second factor among our offsets to the depreciated currency argument. Depreciation may mean that Japan can sell cheaper than other countries, *but it also means that Japan must pay out more yen for a given amount of its raw material purchases.*

If Japan were a self-contained country engaged in under-selling the world, depreciation might be of immense service. (In such circumstances, of course, the world would run up fortifications against such selling.) The fact is, however, that Japan actually buys more than it sells. Therefore it is not going to indulge lightly in depreciation. Why, then, does it embark on depreciation at all? Because, if it cannot sell, it cannot buy, and if it cannot buy, it cannot live.

As in the case of Britain, there is reason to believe that Japan's post-war currency policy jeopardized its selling. In going back to the gold standard, it overvalued its own currency. That is to say that the yen was placed vis-à-vis with other currencies in a position contrary to its present-day position. Yen goods were made more expensive to the foreigner than to the Japanese. The event, for which the responsible Minister of Finance was subsequently assassinated, ran into two other events. The world depression, which made foreigners unable to buy, was one. World advances in tariff rates, which made foreigners unwilling to buy, were another. Such a conjunction of circumstances combined to subject the Japanese to grinding economic pressure till they left the gold standard on Dec. 13, 1931. Then the yen rapidly depreciated. How much of the depreciation was forced (as in the case of the dollar) and how much was natural (as in the case of the pound) it is difficult to say. But the overvaluation in 1931 indicated that the fall would be relatively greater than that of other currencies.

* * *

Undoubtedly, therefore, the Japanese got relief by allowing their currency to depreciate. I am not denying the relief—any more than I would deny the relief that other nations got from doing the same thing. Japan, in leaving gold, put itself in a competitive position. But it *forged ahead in selling as a result chiefly of the organization of the entire country for that very purpose.* Even the British experts (cf. the London Economist, March 24, and an article by Prof. T. E. Gregory in the current issue of International Affairs) admit this. They contrast Japan's superb organization with the organizational chaos in Lancashire. The industry in Japan is a chain made up of links of buying, shipping, and delivery of raw material at the mills, and of manufacture and distribution of the finished product, all under the control of a handful of men. An illustration of the benefits of Japanese organization is shown in the buying of raw material. Exchange fluctuations in the last three years have presented unique opportunities of wise and unwise buying. The cotton men in Japan apparently accumulated huge stocks when exchange was favorable. No single manufacturer in other countries could have afforded to make such purchases. Nor did he have at his disposal the expert facilities which were available to the Japanese shippers as a result of the trustification which linked banking agents abroad directly to the Osaka manufacturers.

* * *

Japan's success in selling has enabled the country to expand its buying. Both sides of the accounts have gone up simultaneously. In millions of yen, the figures for last year were:

	1932	1933
Exports	1409	1861
Imports	1431	1917

Selling has gone up, but buying has gone up precisely the same pace.

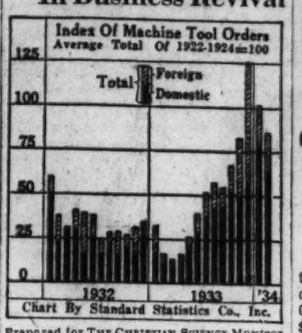
Japan's big asset is this willingness to buy. Various members of the British Empire which are expected to assist in the economic war that the British Government has seen fit to declare on Japan will no doubt be reminding Downing Street of that fact before very long. For instance, I notice this comment in the current issue of the Royal Bank of Canada's bulletin:

> We hear, for example, much discussion of the inroads which Japan has made in the export markets of other countries, but very little of the fact that Japan is using the proceeds of this forced trade to purchase goods abroad for which, in the main, there would have been no other markets, as witness the cleaning up of the scrap metal market in the United States and Canada or the purchase of 700,000 tons of obsolete British shipping. In fact, it is arguable that the most potent factor in the revivifying of Japan's external trade has been the absolute necessity to purchase goods abroad rather than her much advertised ability to produce goods at costs very much lower than her competitors. She must produce and sell at whatever price she can get if she is to purchase the things which are necessary from abroad.

The news of the London decision to combat Japan coincided, indeed, with reports of Canadian and Australian trade missions to Japan.

H. B. E.

Machinery Industry In Business Revival



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE machinery industry is participating vigorously in the general revival of business activity, with practically all branches operating at materially higher levels than those of a year ago.

While tool orders recently have declined moderately, this showing is relatively favorable, when consideration is given to the exceptionally rapid rise recorded from April to December, 1933.

Telephone Makes Regular Quarterly Dividend Payment

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company today declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share on the capital stock. Similar disbursements have been made since 1921.

The dividend is payable July 16 to stock of record June 15. It calls for a distribution of about $42,000,000 among the company's 680,000 shareholders.

Financial quarters had expected the usual payment although recent gossip in Wall Street circles indicated some uncertainty on maintenance of the $9 annual rate in view of the drive for downward revision of telephone rate schedules in several sections of the country.

Since 1931 the company has drawn rather heavily upon reserves to keep up the $9 payment, but the trend of earnings has been improving since the fall of 1933. Last year the company earned $7.37 a share and in 1932 $7.82 a share.

For the first quarter this year earnings were equivalent to $1.77 a share. With the upturn in earnings the company reported that the Bell System had shown a net increase of 108,000 telephones and an 8 per cent gain in toll and long-distance calls, for the three months ended March 30.

This expansion followed a gain of about 85,000 telephones in service during the last four months of 1933. For the entire year 1933 the company had a net loss of 630,000 telephones compared with a net loss of 1,650,000 stations in 1932.

Conference Asks Argentina Reform Its Export Policy

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—A firm demand that Argentina reform its sales practices before getting a bigger slice of the world wheat market apparently was made at another prolonged international conference on the ills of the trade.

Attending the session were United States, Canadian, Australian and Argentinian delegates to the World Wheat Commission. Weary conferees parted at 1:30 a. m. today still refusing to grant Argentina a quota loan under existing wheat export agreements.

From several quarters came indications that the Americans have served notice that Argentina must make radical reforms in its export policy before concessions will be granted.

Each futile session of the so-called "Big Four" seems to bring closer a breakdown of the whole 1933-1935 export agreement. But Dr. Tomas Le Breton, who heads the Argentinian delegation, retained his optimistic frame of mind.

"We are working well," he told the Associated Press after the adjournment this morning. "There will be further conversations tomorrow. Perhaps I can return to Paris tomorrow night."

Black to Resign As Governor of Reserve

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Eugene Black, of Atlanta, will resign as governor of the Federal Reserve Board when Congress adjourns to resume his old post as Governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Black came to Washington at the personal request of President Roosevelt more than a year ago with the understanding that he would serve temporarily.

He has made known to the President that he feels the time has come to resume his Atlanta bank governorship once the program of the Administration now before Congress is completed.

The governor stood squarely behind the President in the execution of his new monetary program.

At a conference with Mr. Roosevelt he approved the bill passed by the Senate authorizing the Federal Reserve System to grant direct loans to industries.

Insolvency Index At Lowest Level Since 1920

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—Dun's Insolvency Index for the first week of May was lower than it has been for that time or for any month in any year since 1920. Standing at 59.3, it compares with 113.7 a year ago and 158.6 for the like period of 1932. This number indicates the mortality among business concerns from time to time in the United States. It is the ratio of such defaults to each 10,000 business enterprises.

Bulk of Interest On Foreign Dollar Bonds Being Paid

Only 37 P. C. in Default—Total Now Outstanding Near $6,000,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—Of the total amount of foreign dollar bonds outstanding, estimated at $8,193,000,000, the interest on 62.4 per cent, or $5,112,000,000, has been paid in full up to March 1 of this year. These figures are given in a bulletin just issued by John T. Madden, director of the Institute of International Finance, a research organization conducted by the Investment Bankers' Association in coöperation with New York University.

Of the total bonds now outstanding about $7,080,000,000 were originally purchased in this country. Of this figure, approximately $1,400,000,000 of the foreign dollar bonds have been repatriated, indicating the extensive repurchasinfi carried on in the last few years in this country by the countries in question. Germany, who has paid nothing so far this year on her bonds, except the interest due on the Dawes and Young loans, has done a considerable part of the repurchasing.

There is thus now actually outstanding in the United States between $5,500,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 of foreign dollar bonds. When the actual amounts of interest paid on these bonds is calculated, the amount due in this country amounts to only $187,433,980. Of this unpaid amount, the institute adds that "a part has been deposited in the debtor country in local currency and in some instances bondholders may obtain payment of matured coupons in foreign 'blocked currencies.'"

In a geographical analysis of interest defaults the Institute reveals that 79 per cent of the $1,924,872,700 Latin-American (including Mexican) dollar bonds are in default. Of the $2,762,452,900 of all European dollar bonds outstanding 45.7 per cent are in default. Defaults in North America constitute 5 per cent of the total amount outstanding.

It is interesting to note that no defaults have occurred on any dollar bonds of the Far Eastern countries except one small issue of Chinese Government Treasury Notes of 1919.

"Analysis of defaults as to type of issuer shows that national government bonds have in general fared better than bonds of political subdivision, while corporate bonds make the least favorable showing," the bulletin says.

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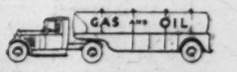

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Education news	CBS soloist; orch.	Hits and Encores
5:15	Monitor Views News	NBC dance music	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	Frank Merriwell	"Jack Armstrong"	School Com. talk
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Arm Chair Quartet	Bob White	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Sandy Macfarlane	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Baseball résumé	sketches; music	Reports; music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Studio chorus	vocal program	Peabody Brothers
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Vera Van; orch.	Reports; news
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Organ; soloist
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch	After Dinner Revue	"Music on the Air"	Jack Fisher's Or-
7:45	"Taxi"; Max Baer	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	chestra; soloist
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	Columbians Orch.	Rhythm Twins
8:15	mystery story	Steeden Orch.	Easy Aces sketch	College-Home talk
8:30	Maple City Four	Organ recital by	Everett Marshall;	Soloist; strings
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch	Del Castillo	soloists; orch.	N. E. Council talk
9:00	Ray Knight and his	Hour of Smiles:	Nino Martini,	Local dance music
9:15	Cuckoos; sketch; or.	Fred Allen; solo-	tenor; orchestra	Organ recital
9:30	Arlen story with Ro-	ists; players and	Lombardo Orch.;	Local dance music
9:45	land Young	orchestra	Burns and Allen	Reports; news
10:00	Lopez Or.; Ed Sulli-	Barnyard Music	Meyer Davis, Le	"The Diamond as
10:15	van; Franc's Willi'ms	and male quartet	Paradis Band	Big as the Ritz"
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	"Other Americas,"	Local dance music	Albert Spalding;
10:45	orchestra	E. L. Tomlinson	Reports; music	soloists; orch.
11:00	Reports; organ	Forecasts; reports	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15	Local dance music	News; dance music	ice; Jack Little &	Sign off
11:30	Vocal trip	Reggie Childs and	his orchestra	
11:45	News; dance music	his orchestra	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; readings; orchestra.
2:00 WAAB, Classical Album: 45-minute program of recordings.
2:00 WNAC, "Public Ownership of the Elevated," James J. Twohig.
2:30 WNAC, Folk Songs from Vadso, Norway, "farthest point north."
3:15 WNAC, Braves-St. Louis, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, National Student Federation speaker.
4:30 WBZ, Boston University Glee Club; 35 males voices.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WAAB, Boston Municipal Lighting Plant League presents Francis E. Kelly.
7:30 WBZ, "Romantic Melodies": Don Ameche; Sally Ward; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Claude Rains; A. E. Matthews; George Givot; Tess Gardel; York and King, comedians.
8:30 WNAC, "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman," dramatic sketch.
8:30 WAAB, Young People's Orchestral Club concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WNAC, Presenting Mark Warnow: vocal and instrumental soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Inside Looking Out": drama of prisoner's viewpoint on crime.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Nikita Balieff; Deems Taylor.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Josef Lhevinne, concert pianist.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
11:15 WBZ, "Nazi Activities in the United States," Rep. A. L. Somers, New York.
11:38 WBZ, Folk Music Concert at the White House; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, hostess.
12:30 WBZ, "The Veterans' Legislation," Kimon Karelis.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

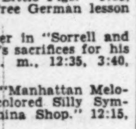
"THE SHINING HOUR" (Plymouth). Keith Winter's play, with Conrad Nagel and Violet Heming heading the cast. 8:30.

"THE GREEN BAY TREE" (Hollis). Mordaunt Shairp's play interpreted by Paul McGrath, Robert Wallston and others. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Thirty Day Princess," with Cary Grant. On the stage "Up Pops the King," with Dr. Rockwell and Singer's Midgets. Staged in 15 scenes by John Murray Anderson. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:45, 10:20.

BOSTON—A. A. Milne's "The Dover Road" under the new title "Where Sinners Meet." Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard leading players. Also Walter Huston in cavalry story, "Keep 'Em Rolling." 10 a. m., 12:32, 3:04, 5:36, 8:08, 10:40.

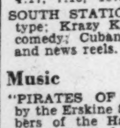


KEITH'S — "20th Century," John Barrymore and Carole Lombard in this screen version of a stage comedy about a screen star. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FINE ARTS — Elizabeth Bergner in a German production, "Melo," which includes on its sound track a recording of one complete movement of a Beethoven symphony. Also return visit of "Three Little Pigs." 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30. Free German lesson at 9, tonight only.

ORPHEUM—H. B. Warner in "Sorrell and Son." Story of a father's sacrifices for his son. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Clark Gable in "Manhattan Melodrama." Walt Disney colored Silly Symphony cartoon, "The China Shop." 12:15, 2:35, 5, 7:20, 9:45.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"All Men Are Enemies," from Richard Aldington's novel. Also Bebe Daniels in another story of sacrifice in a hospital, "Registered Nurse." Fenway at 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45.

UPTOWN — Irene Dunne in "This Man Is Mine" and Sidney Fox in "Midnight." 1:14, 4:17, 7:10, 10:13.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Movie Tintype; Krazy Kat cartoon; Walter Catlett comedy; Cuban travel film; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

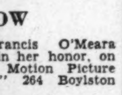
Music

"PIRATES OF PENZANCE" — Presented by the Erskine School Glee Club and members of the Harvard and M. I. T. Glee Clubs, directed by Joseph Lautner. At the Beaver Country Day School. 8:30.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY—Concert by candidates for the soloist's diploma and the bachelor's degree in applied music, accompanied by the Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

SYMPHONY HALL—Pops concert. 8:30.

Other Events



STORYLAND MARIONETTES — Marionettes from South End House are presented by the P. A. L. German Club of Boston University in "Hansel and Gretel." 27 Garrison Street. 8.

LAURENCE BINYON—Lectures on "The Magic of Form in Poetry." New Lecture Hall, Oxford and Kirkland Streets, Cambridge. 8.

TOMORROW

QUOTA CLUB—Mrs. Francis O'Meara speaks, following dinner in her honor, on "Responsibilities of the Motion Picture and Its Reconstruction." 264 Boylston Street. 6:30.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Flowers in Design III," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Hon. Anna C. M. Tillinghast gives lecture in clubhouse at 11 a. m. Her subject is "Is Our Country Facing a Crisis?".

Tonight at the Pops

"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III .... Wagner
"Der Rosenkavalier," Waltzes .... Strauss
Träumerei .... Schumann
"Maximilian Robespierre," Overture .... Litolff
"Nell Gwyn," Suite .... German
Largo from the "New World" Symphony .... Dvořák
First Hungarian Rhapsody .... Liszt
"The Princess and the Frog King" (Overture, "Si j'étais Roi") .... Thomas

Hans Wiener and his Dance Group
"The Street Dancers" ("Blues") .... Krenek

Hans Wiener and Kay Pope
"The Butcher, the Baker, and the Candlestick Maker" ("Night in Venice," Overture) .... Strauss
Hans Wiener and his Dance Group

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1-2 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, in carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings, conveniently located near stores and transportation; free gas and refrigeration; $30 to $60 month; parking facilities; inspection invited; adults only. Ralph P. Evans Management, offices at 1101 Boylston St. and 131 Park Drive; COM 5500.

Back Bay Opera Apartments
ENTIRE BUILDINGS NEWLY RENOVATED
1 to 3 rooms; reasonable rent; quiet restricted neighborhood. Apply 15 Opera Place, Boston. Ken. 0510.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill Apartment—Sub rental for summer; 3 rooms; cool; completely and charmingly furnished. LAF. 2092.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 42 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m., from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

LADY going abroad will rent her lovely room or suite reasonably. 2 months or longer. Endicott 2-4738, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 898 West End Avenue (1-B)—Sublet summer or longer, furnished-unfurnished modern 3-room apartment. Ac. 2-2343.

WINTHROP, MASS.
TO LET, Thornton Section, attractive, modern, 6-room apartment; fine harbor view; oil heat; available June 1st or sooner. ELLIOT & WHITTIER, agents, Ocean 0539.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEWARK, N. J.—Young man share apartment, $3-$6 weekly. Write Box K-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' HANDBAGS — Making, Repairing, Remounting. MARIE FOUGET, 202 W. 80th St., New York City, Trafalgar 7-5055.

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MRS. ELIZABETH VANDENBERG, Greenwood, Virginia, will welcome 2 young children as company for little girl to spend summer in private home; loving care assured.

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NEWFOUND LAKE, BRISTOL, N. H.
A restful vacation resort. Modern cabins; room and board. Booklet B-15.

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Windows, rugs, lawn and cellar cleaning; summer homes our specialty; colored. A. MILLER, 38 Braddock Park, Boston. Ken. 7590.

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CASH For Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080

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DE LAND, FLORIDA—For sale, 2 lots, 5 and 6 acres each; equipment for from 300 to 500 chickens; furnished 6-room house, painted last year; outside garage, grain house; reasonable. F. C. INGALLS, R. D. 1, De Land, Florida.

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COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

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FOR RENT—Fine house in perfect condition, good location, ample grounds, reasonable rent. Jam 9726, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MUST RENT—Hingham, Mass., beautiful home; owner leaving state; 9 rooms, every convenience; opposite Christian Science church. Tel. Gra. 1691 or Pres. 0332.

TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, semi-detached cottage, forming south wing of old colonial house, 5 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, Kelvinator, washing machine, oil range burner, garage, garden, screened porch; 20 miles south of Boston; $35 a month or $30 unfurnished. MRS. HELEN S. CARR, Exchange St., Millis, Mass. Tel. 63.

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MANUSCRIPTS edited; construction and grammar; poetry revised; reasonable rates. ELLA MAY FRAZER, 35 Shepard Ave., E. Orange, N. J. Phone OR. 5-4775.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

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BOSTON—Reduced price for a couple in return for assisting in home duties. Also guests accommodated. 308 Newbury St. Call 5 to 8 p.m.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Fenway Club for Women, 1126 Boylston St. — Single and double rooms, housekeeping privileges; low rentals; transients accommodated. Kenmore 1902.

BOSTON, 871 BEACON STREET
Beautifully furnished room with kitchenette; also side room; very comfortable; free parking space; references exchanged.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 12 Hemenway St.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; continuous hot water, electricity, kitchen privileges; 1 minute from Mass station; tourists.

BOSTON — Front room overlooking The Mother Church park; tray breakfast if desired. MRS. EDWARD A. SYMMONDS, 204 Huntington, Suite 3. Comm. 2643.

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BOSTON—Pleasant room overlooking Fenway park; private family; five minutes from The Mother Church. Telephone COM. 2692.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church—Single furnished room with large closet. Tel. Circle 9267.

BOSTON—Room in private apartment in well ordered house; best part of Fenway; extended view. Tel. eve., Com. 2170.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Large, light room, private bath; boating, bathing, tennis, garage; convenient golf clubs; perfect commuting; meals optional; exclusive residential community; gentlemen. Write Box D-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.—Furnished large room, twin beds, large clothes press; good location, near First Church Phone Schenley 8076, or 4913 Baum Blvd., between Morwood and Millvale Avenues.

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BELLPORT, LONG ISLAND—For sale, 3 acres, country estate, modern house, furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths, oil burner, garages, greenhouse; bungalow 5 rooms, bath; near bay. J. C. PAYNE. Phone 51.

HOUSE, No. 12 Montmorenci Ave., Orient Heights, East Boston; price $7200, $4000 may remain on mortgage; description and all facts regarding it will be given at 400 Boylston St., Boston, Room 63, Hours from 12 to 3.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—Desirable beach properties for sale or rent; also year-round homes; choice locations. A. E. RICHARDS, 320 Jericho Turnpike. Phone 1415.

Lake Winnipesaukee
Laconia, N. H. Tel. 828-W
CAMPS FARMS CAMPS
For Sale—For Rent
Write today telling us your requirements. We have camps of all descriptions and prices. Plan your summer early and get the cream of the property from which to make your choice.

Central New Hampshire Real Estate Agency
MASONIA BUILDING
Richard J. Pitman, Laconia, N. H.

LYNNFIELD CENTRE
Ideal for summer or year round, 7-room house, 2 rooms 24x15, large fireplace, sleeping porch, modern conveniences, garage, beautiful trees; about 2 acres. Write owner, BENJAMIN SARGENT, Lynnfields Centre, Mass., or Tel. Lynnfield Centre 60.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, morning hours, 1, 2 or more mornings. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd. Tel. afternoons, Chickering 4-1009.

PRACTITIONER'S, 551 Fifth Ave.—Evenings, 2 afternoons; reasonable. Write Box W-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 130 Boylston St.—Cash paid for old gold, diamonds, silver; jewel estates appraised; high-grade watch and jewelry repairing; 30 years' experience.

PAYING GUESTS

AN IDEAL spot for rest and study in the Blue Ridge Mts.; cool nights. MISS GEORGIA GOODLOE, Afton, Virginia.

DELIGHTFUL summer house on farm outside Northampton, Mass., open for few select guests; children welcomed; swimming pool, golf, tennis available. Write Box A-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

POCONO MTS.—Spring's awakening here is inspiring; our large farm and cheerful home welcomes you; splendid food; rates $16-$20 (folder) MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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PERENNIALS, Lilies, Tuberous Rooted Begonias, and Rock Garden Plants. SUNSHINE GARDENS, North St., North Reading, Mass. Phone 151.

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SECRETARIAL service, manuscript typing, mimeographing; notary. MISS MARTHA HARRISON, Suite 1720, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Tel. PE. 6-0354.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

LADIES—SPARE OR FULL-TIME WORK Selling Hosiery, Silk Underwear; Wholesale prices, large commission, bonuses; we teach you; no money needed.
HELIX HOSIERY, 300 4th Avenue (Near 23rd Street) New York City

WOMAN, refined, for sales work, foundation garments; leads furnished; commission, bonus. NuBONE SHOP, 1831 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ALL-ROUND handy man wishes work, painting, plastering, gardening, carpentry; city-country. CROONHOLM, 133 W. 69th St., N.Y.C.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, 36, dependable, careful driver, desires to give courteous, willing service; replies invited any constructive activity; unencumbered. CARL JOHNSON, 845 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK—First class, efficient, capable American woman; private family; Christian Scientists, going to country for summer; $75. Box 2, Oradell, N. J.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, good cook, neat houseworker, wishes position small adult family. Write Box R-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

POSITION as companion-helper in home by refined American woman; good reader and plain sewer. Write Box A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED, capable young woman would like work by the hour; careful driver, good reader; with Christian Scientists preferred; or would clean apartments. Tel. Parkway 4679-W (Mass.).

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EUSNER'S is so near and so nice, where you can enjoy a comfortable short or long stay.
EUSNER'S FARM AND RESORT, MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD
Pleasant Bay, South Orleans, Mass.—Furnished bungalow, bedroom, living room, kitchen, 2 sleeping porches, garage; 1 mile from main road; surrounded on 3 sides by water; 30 acres; beautifully wooded; superb view of ocean and bay; sailing and bathing unsurpassed. Address Room 119, 45 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

FIRST CLIFF, SCITUATE, MASS.—9-room house, all improvements; quiet, residential district; near the sea. M. J. C., 5 Elm Hill Ave., Roxbury. Gar. 0255.

FOR RENT, on the shores of the beautiful Falmouths, Cape Cod, a few choice summer homes previously occupied by their owners; private beach, etc.; also some modestly priced cottages; selection good at present. KATHRYN SWIFT GREENE, Broker, Main St. (near Village Green), Falmouth, Mass. Phone Falmouth 17 for appointment.

PLEASANTLY situated, screened porch, garage, garden, trees, near by beach, Ferry Hill, Humarock, Mass., South Shore. E-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROCKPORT, MASS.—You cannot find a more wonderful summer home in New England than this fully furnished 12-room house and billiard hall; located on water front; you owe it to your family and to yourself to see this at once. Particulars at office of HENRY WEST, 749 Tremont Street, Boston. Photo on request.

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ATLANTIC CITY

SUN ROOM FURNITURE
Striking in Beauty
The sun room will be the show place of the home if it is furnished with the new Sun Room Furniture. Gay, glorious colors, smart new designs and prices that are most interesting. Come and see it before you furnish your sun room.
7th floor
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
ATLANTIC AVE. AT SOUTH CAROLINA

Eldredge Storage
Provides Modern
COLD STORAGE for Furs and Rugs
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. (Since 1886)

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
GARDENING SUPPLIES

DORRAINE CLEANERS
PLANT—1200 N. ARKANSAS AVENUE
BRANCH—37 S. TENN. AVENUE

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 160 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Orange 3-0470 9-11 A. M. Daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS' GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or. 5-9000

The Wise Shopper Is Selecting Her Spring and Summer Dresses at
THE GRACE MAY FASHION SHOPPE
Cottons, Linens, Organdies, Washable Silks, Du-Pont Sheers, Pastels and Prints. With and Without Jackets. Tailored, Dressy, Formal. All Sizes. 7.95 to 16.95 Open Evenings. 263 Central Avenue at Munn Avenue

SANFORD DRESS SHOP
ANNA L. MOORE Fashion-Test SPORTSWEAR
Exclusive agency for
7 SANFORD STREET OR. 3-2934
Open evenings until 9, Mondays excepted

Martha Hat Shop
Incorporated
MILLINERY
for Miss and Youthful Matron at prices to suit every purse.
1 No. Harrison Street Or. 4-3091

SO-MO LAWN MOWER CO., Inc.
Grass Seed, Fertilizer, Tools
Tractors, Horse Gasoline and Hand Mowers
Parts and Repairing
287 McKINLEY AVENUE Orange 3-8640

Charlotta Chari Davis
CORSETS made to your measure
Individually fitted. ACCESSORIES
11 No. Harrison Street Or. 4-4857

J. ROTH
Auto Radiators, Fenders and Bodies Repaired
Duco and Lacquer Refinishes
Glass Installed—Welding and Brazing
15 HOLLYWOOD PLAZA Or. 3-1054

At the
Little Town Shop, INC.
A Sale of Propper Ingrains: $1.15, regular $1.25 and $1.65; $1.35, regular $1.50.
24 North Harrison Street Or. 3-4010

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
383 MAIN STREET
GENUINE
Frederic Vita Tonic Waves $6.50
Standard Combination Wave $5.00
Croquinole Curl for Ends $3.50

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7380, 7361 Member F. T. D.

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NATELSON BROS.
Variety, Quality, Economy, Style in Men's and Boys' Wear
91 Broad Street El. 2-0780

IMPERIAL
CLEANERS DYERS
Tailors Furriers
Delivery Service
350 VINE STREET EL. 2-6732

JUDD BROS.
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
WE BUY OLD GOLD
286 Morris Avenue

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of flowers
27 E. PALISADE AVE. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

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Normandy Laundry Co., Inc.
147 Meadow Road, Rutherford, N. J.
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
We pay toll charges from Hack. 2-3 Teaneck 6, Armory 4, Sherwood 2, Lambert 3-8.
Call W. X. 8090—other exchanges call Ruth. 2-0900.
Serving Bergen and Passaic Counties

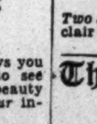
H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for Men, Women, Children
240 Main St., Hackensack

LAW INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

Aylwards Food Shop
Nuts and Candy
254 MAIN TREET HACK. 2-1932

The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

IRVINGTON



You Are Cordially Invited to Receive
Free of Charge
a personal TEL-U-GRAM at
CHARLES BEAUTY SHOPPE
1007 Springfield Avenue
This valuable professional guide shows you the ideal of beauty, enables you to see yourself through the eyes of a noted beauty authority. It is prepared to meet your individual need.
Miss Murphy, our *Contouré Expert*, will be here on Friday, May 18, to give you your personal TEL-U-GRAM and 15-minute Beauty Lesson. You may telephone ES. 2-9132 for appointment.

IRVINGTON WINDOW SHADE & AWNING CO. Inc.
Serving the community for over 22 years.
Window Shades—Awnings
RIEGLER BROS.
Draperies, Slip Covers
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
881 Springfield Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Phone ES. 3-3082

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M. Daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
11 Local Offices in Hudson County

ICE CREAM
A Flavor to Suit Every Taste

French Vanilla	Banana
Chocolate	Vanilla Nugget
Fresh Strawberry	Buttered Pecan
Lemon Ice	Pistachio
Cherry Ice	Fresh Pineapple
Orange Ice	Coffee, Pignolia
Peppermint	Burnt Almond
Coffee	

Bon Palaté CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
490 Bergen Avenue, corner Clinton Avenue

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
Red Cross Shoes $6.50
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

HENRY
Creator of Coiffures
To enhance feminine loveliness, HENRY adds genius in hair sculpturing and permanent waving.
By Appointment 26 Journal Square
Jo. Sq. 2-4760 Labor Building

Central Beauty Shoppe
Phone Webster 4-1257
Specializing in Permanent Waving. All Branches in Beauty Culture. Expert Operators.
Moved One block north to
293 CENTRAL AVENUE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

FRED DIEZ MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
PURE AND WHOLESOME PRODUCTS
Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions.
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

HOMEMADE CANDY AND ICE CREAM
Made fresh daily at
STRUBBE'S
MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
KNOX GELATINE
CHIPSO
177 Maplewood Avenue
SO. 2-4300, 4301, 4302

MONTCLAIR

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Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

RUG CLEANING
Our Washing process will positively preserve the life of your rugs. We will give you quality work at competent prices. Your rugs are insured while in our possession.
Koren Kreedian, Inc. Mont. 2-0978
20 Church St. Mont. 3-1433

Landscape and Garden Work
Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.
ALEXANDER FERGUSON
403 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J.
Phone Verona 8-7764-J

WILSON'S SEEDS
(Plaza Seed Store)
Seeds—Plants—Bulbs—Fertilizers
(Opposite Lackawanna Station)
Phone Montclair 2-2433
284 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Wedgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS
9 MIDLAND AVENUE
Montclair, N. J. Telephone 2-6208

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Company
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

BUNCE BROTHERS TAILORING SERVICE
CUSTOM TAILORING
PRESSING and DRY CLEANING
43 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-0091

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon *Dinner*
77 Orange Road
MONT. 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

PHONE 2-4011
GROCERIES
THE HUB, 718 Bloomfield Ave.
W. W. MYERS, Prop.
Free Delivery Fine Quality Low Prices
Vegetables and Fruits
Large Assortment of Heinz Products

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats. Mail orders filled. Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb. Our tea room cannot be excelled. Luncheons and dinners served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464.

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheons — Teas — Dinners
Open from 11:30 to 8 o'clock
129 Watchung Avenue Tel. Mtclr. 2-8708
No Alcoholic Beverages Served

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 VALLEY ROAD
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK

You'll remember the day you bought a pair and give everlasting praise to the gentle support the perfect fit . . . the sensible heels .
ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
925 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

Washington Florist, Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621 569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

NUTLEY

PHONE NUTLEY 2-1734
Expert Greasing Service
Gas, Oil and Accessories
EDWARD'S SERVICE STATION
688 FRANKLIN AVENUE
Corner Kingsland Road

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ONE GREAT SHOPPING DAY
FRI. MAY 18

Do Your Shopping on
ORANGE DAY at
The MORRIS SHOP
296 Main Street Cor. Day Street
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily deliveries throughout Essex County
339 MAIN STREET OR 3-2243
"The House of Complete Satisfaction"

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Beach Chairs Lawn Mowers
319 Main Street OR 3-8200

SPORTING GOODS
Phone ORANGE 3-9165
JACOBSEN'S SPORT SHOP
Ammunition and Fishing Tackle
KASPER SANDLER, Prop.
236 MAIN STREET

SPECIAL SALE OF
COATS AND DRESSES
DIAMOND'S
211 MAIN STREET COR. CANFIELD

REGAN'S
HARDWARE
Paints, Garden Tools, Housewares
Plumbing Supplies
307 MAIN STREET OR 3-5489

New Portable Typewriters
Now $34.50
Trade in the Old Machine
Orange Typewriter Co.
180 MAIN STREET

Fred J. Griese
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruit and Vegetables, Sea Food, etc.
OR 3-{7055 / 7056} 183 Main Street

Pure Silk Full Fashioned Hose
57c Pair
The ROSE SHOP, Inc.
Infants', Children's and Women's Wear
228 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered in

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Nutley	Carlstadt
Bloomfield	Belleville

PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SWEETWOOD FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
611 MAIN AVENUE, Cor. PASSAIC AVENUE
Tel. Pass. 2611

PATERSON

Wilbur Coon Shoes
MALOOLS, 84 Broadway
Shoes for Men, Women and Children

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. Sherwood 8677 PATERSON, N. J.

R. Williams Borden & Co.
(Established over 50 years)
Real Estate - Insurance
ROOM 223, ROMAINE BLDG.
PHONE SHER. 8475

PLAINFIELD

THE STATE TRUST CO.
Every Banking Facility to Meet Your Need
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

GENERAL PRINTING SERVICE
W. H. RANDALL
Good Printing Reasonable
125 CHURCH ST Tel. PLFD. 6-0744

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion.
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

TEPPER BROS.
"A Safe Place to Shop"
Central Jersey's Greatest Store
"A Safe Place to Shop"
WEST FRONT STREET Tel. 6-3100

SAMOSET LAUNDRY
Our service extends to Roselle, Roselle Park, Cranford, Garwood, Westfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Metuchen, New Brunswick.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

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Live Poultry direct from the farm, dressed in our Meat Department.

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Quality Clothing Since 1914
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GOOD FOOD, GOOD SERVICE, GOOD SURROUNDINGS
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"The market for good things to eat"

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Quality with Service
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Silks, Scarfs, Hosiery, Negligee, Pajamas

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Save by doing your own Dressmaking. Every yard is beautiful and colorfast. You'll find prices here to meet any budget.
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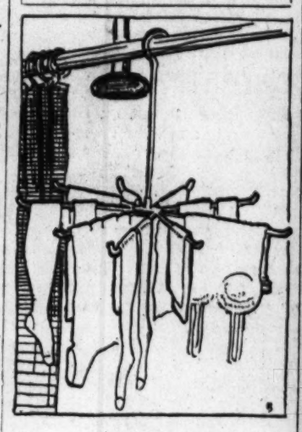
When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Lingerie Drier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS lingerie drier is a handy little device made of rust-proof metal. When opened and hung over the bathroom shower rod it gives nine feet of drying space in a two-foot area. A boon for the apartment dweller! It collapses into a small box, and weighs altogether only one pound. Mrs. Florence K. Tuttle of San Francisco has been given U. S. Patent No. 1948014 on the idea.

In Lighter Vein

Inexhaustible Supply

A young naval student was being put through the paces by an old sea captain.

"What would you do if a sudden storm sprang up on the starboard?"

"Throw out an anchor, sir."

"What would you do if another storm sprang up aft?"

"Throw out another anchor, sir."

"And if another terrific storm sprang up forward, what would you do?"

"Throw over another anchor."

"Hold on," said the captain, "where are you getting all your anchors from?"

"From the same place as you're getting your storms, sir."—*U. S. S. Tennessee Tar.*

Wiping Their Feet

Little Jean, aged four, had come to spend the summer in the country. Everything was new and wonderful. One morning she came running in, all excitement.

"Oh, Auntie!" she cried, "come out, quick! The little chickies have gotten out of the coop and are under the rose bushes, *wiping their feet* as hard as they can!"—*Advance.*

At Last

"Most interesting," said the sweet young thing to the motorcar salesman, "and now show me the depreciation, please. I hear it is heavy in these cars."

"As a matter of fact, madam," replied the opportunist, "we found it a source of worry and had it removed altogether!"—*Pearson's.*

Today's Limerick

A painter, who lived in Great Britain,
Interrupted two girls with their knitain.
He said, with a sigh,
"That park bench—well, I
Just painted it, right where you're sitain."

Would Wash Next Time

The barber had used his electric clippers in cutting small Betty's hair.

"I guess my neck wasn't clean," she told her mother on coming home, "'cause that man used his vacuum cleaner on it."—*Labor.*

There

"My girl," said Harold proudly, "is a decided blonde."

"Yes," said Madge. "I was with her when she decided."—*Pearson's.*

Daily Anecdote

Mark Twain and Golf

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONCE when Mark Twain was visiting Senator Beveridge in Washington, the Senator persuaded Mark to go out to the Chevy Chase Links for a game of golf. The Senator rather prided himself on his ability as a golfer. Mark Twain would not play, however, but consented to accompany the Senator around. Naturally, two such distinguished persons drew a considerable gallery.

The Senator was on the first tee, ready to drive, and the crowd which had collected more or less fussed him. After elaborate preparation, he made a swing on the ball and missed, sending up a dense cloud of fine sand which showered the near-by spectators, especially Mark Twain.

To cover his confusion, the Senator turned to Twain and said, "How do you like our Chevy Chase Links?"

Mark Twain was wiping the sand from his face, and replied, "The best I ever tasted."

Here and Abroad With Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Tempe de l'Amour, Versailles

Clouds Over the Pyrenees

Falls on Genesee River, N. Y.

Flowers on Mt. Rainier

Reveille

Telling Sister How to Do It

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right, Beginning at the Top): Dorothy E. Folk, Jackson Heights, N. Y.; W. H. Storer, Nashville; Gertrude Smith, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Gertrude Landes, San Leandro, Calif.; Art Hellberg, McGregor, Iowa.; Mrs. Edyth Tyler, Salt Lake City.

Mr. Scroggins

Scroggins Finds That Airplanes Come Down

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

OVER Boston Common, in the May blue sky, an airplane droned like a giant fly. Roger P. Scroggins, Florrie, and Fib (squirrel extraordinary, pigeon, and sparrow, respectively) watched it from a cozy spot of greensward near the frog pond. Scroggins squinted just a bit in the sun as he looked at the plane dip and soar.

"You birds fly too high," he said.

Fib proudly leaped into the air and took five quick turns overhead. Florrie winked.

"But you birds come down," said Scroggins, as Fib made a skillful landing. "And that thing up there never comes down. At least," said the venerable squirrel, hurrumphing a bit, "I've never seen one come down on the Common." The Scroggins gaze was brought to earth and the Scroggins cane swung to and fro.

By a Staff Artist
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The Three Commoners Journey to See the Airplane Come Down.

"It does come down, though," said Fib. "And I think it's about time for you to see where it comes down, and how."

Scroggins tapped his high hat into position for walking. "Lead on, Fib, my lad," he said.

Fib led, sometimes hopping, more often flying in short darts, and occasionally skipping. Florrie and Scroggins followed. They went through streets and around corners until they came to the edge of the water, where they boarded a boat. With a clang and rattle the boat was unbuckled and went to sea. The three Commoners stood on a rail and watched with great pleasure and excitement all the things you see when you ride on a ferryboat—gulls and other boats and the buildings on the shore and the far line of ocean.

Before many minutes they were across the water and the boat was being buckled to big posts. "Now," said Fib, "if we hurry a bit, we'll soon be there." So they hurried some, but not much, through a wide street along the water's edge. Finally, they came out on a flat plain which stretched away almost as far as you could see.

"This is where they come down," said Fib, skittering with excitement. "Look! There's one now. No, there are two. No—three!"

"Seven," said Florrie who previously had said little although she had done a good deal of winking.

Sure enough, there were seven airplanes in the air, flying together in a sort of harmony.

"Wonderful!" said Scroggins. At this point his high hat blew off, for there was a strong wind. It rolled over and over, out on the field where the airplanes land. Scroggins ran after it. His friends ran with him. The wind was strong and the hat kept rolling, but finally Fib caught up with it, and then Florrie and then Scroggins. He put it back on his head and pulled it down tightly over his eyes. A roar and then more roars sounded just over the heads of the three friends. They looked up. There was a giant bird indeed, an airplane.

"It's coming down," said Fib.

Florrie winked less than usual, meaning that she was very excited indeed.

The airplane touched the ground with its two front wheels and then its little rear wheel bit the earth and sent out a cloud of dust. Scroggins hurried over near it.

"You were right, Fib. It's down. And doesn't it seem different on the ground than it does in the air!"

Fib hopped on the big wing of the plane. Florrie joined him. Scroggins walked around and around and noted every detail of the great flying machine—the color and the great size and many other things. He wanted to make sure that he'd have plenty to tell his fellow-Commoners. And he did.

And furthermore, he told them.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

HE WHO considers too much will perform little,
—SCHILLER

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Odds and Ends Window

A "SELL your odds and ends" window can readily be established in almost any town. An individual may bargain with the local storekeeper for one of his show windows to display articles that people do not care to keep longer. The articles displayed are advertised to be on sale at a specified time each day, the sales to be conducted by the one sponsoring the display. The goods are sold on a percentage basis, the storekeeper and the individual sharing the commission charged. A sale of this nature usually finds ready buyers, since the owners of the articles are willing to take reasonable prices for their goods. R. N. W.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

325

Having made some revisions and changes this article said the writer in talking with the editor is the forerunner of several other to come which will appear on progressively later dates

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"CLOUDS Over the Pyrenees" has lost so much in the reproduction that it is difficult to imagine the beauty and grandeur of this scene. The foreground is silhouetted against the mountains and sky, with but a hint of scattered high light. This picture illustrates the importance of building into a composition several planes, thereby creating an idea of distance. The eye first observes the immediate foreground, next the ridge of shrubs and the high light of the lawn which separates this from the row of trees. The mountains are next, and then the clouds, which are sufficiently attractive to hold one's interest. You will observe how these different planes of distance create an impression of solidness which is so many times lacking in a photograph. The lamp post adds to this feeling and is not so obtrusive as to detract from the general composition. This picture would make a particularly attractive enlargement.

"Telling Sister How to Do It" would be more pleasing if it had been made from the left. The baby would not then hide the action. Placing the boy to the left of the little girl would create a strong undivided point of interest and balance the picture.

"Flowers on Mt. Rainier" and "Reveille" are pleasing record pictures of child life.

"Falls of the Genesee River" lacks detail in the bank of trees. The lighting is so flat that it becomes difficult to recognize the falls. I should suggest a time of day when the light emphasized rather than subdued the river and waterfalls.

"Temple d'Amour, Versailles" has too low a viewpoint; and lack of detail in the shadows detracts from this picture. The background is pleasing, for it serves to set off the temple and is wholly subordinate to it. The reflection of the columns creates a second point of interest which weakens the composition. It keeps the eye wandering back and forth from the main object to the reflection. A reflection picture is seldom artistic because it contains more than one point of interest.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: We can remember when about the only public chiseling that got into the papers was that on Stone Mountain.

Nashville Tennessean: When three or four Americans are gathered together a club of some kind is almost invariably formed.

Manchester Union: If the Government keeps on saying it with initials, another thing the country will need will be an auxiliary alphabet.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Singing in the Ruins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

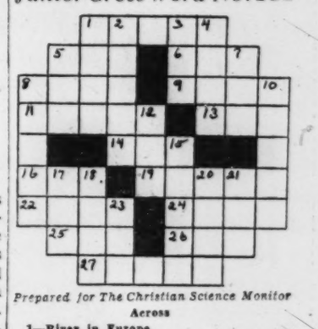
WHEN the earthquake struck Long Beach last year the pupils of the first grade of Lincoln School had left the building, some hours before. The only occupant of their room was Dickey, their pet canary, a fine singer and a great pet.

The earthquake came on Friday night and the school was partially demolished. Many walls caved in and the auditorium collapsed. Fallen plaster and masonry were heaped on the shaky floors.

The principal of the school was too busy to think about Dickey until the quake was over. On Sunday he ventured down to the ruins of the school to rescue the bird if still alive. To his surprise he heard the song of the canary.

Picking his way over the shaky floors, he made his way to the room from which the song came. There was Dickey in his cage, hanging from the standard, which somehow had not upset. The brave canary had been without food or water since the ruins crushed about it. But he was singing his best song in the face of loneliness and danger. Dickey became the hero of the school.

Junior Cross-Word No. 181



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—River in Europe.
5—Also.
6—Portland is in northwestern part of this State (abbr.).
8—Oceans.
9—Dust.
11—Company of persons for social enjoyment, etc.
13—Behold.
14—To stitch.
16—Vessel of tinned iron or sheet metal.
19—Armistice.
22—City in Pennsylvania.
24—Island.
25—Old cloth measure.
26—Golf mound.
27—Lighted coal smoldering in ashes.

Down

1—Bellow.
2—Those who receive or entertain others.
3—Quick inclination of the head.
4—Goddess of discord.
5—Beverage.
7—Before.
8—Open place of the musical staff.
10—Indian wigwam.
12—However.
15—Inscribe.
17—Exist.
18—River in Africa.
20—Employer.
21—Noun suffix forming diminutives.
23—Shade tree.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Asia

IT IS generally accepted that, as used in the Bible, the term "Asia" refers not to the Asiatic continent, but to a Roman province which covered the western part of what we know as Asia Minor, and included a number of the islands of the Ægean Sea, such as Lesbos, Samos, and Patmos. Thus the "seven churches which are in Asia," and are addressed by the author of Revelation, namely, Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, were all situated within that region (Rev. 1:11).

It would appear that Paul had some thoughts of attempting the evangelization of the province during his second missionary journey, but was "forbidden by the Holy Ghost" to do so at that time (Acts 16:6); later, however, during his third journey, he made his way to Ephesus (Acts 19:1) and carried on his work there for between two and three years (Acts 20:31) with great success, "so that all they which dwelt in Asia heard the word of the Lord Jesus" (Acts 19:10).

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Search for Cosmic Dust*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Stop This Kidnaping!

ONE of the greatest threats to personal security today in the United States is kidnaping. Men, women, and children have been its victims—literally hundreds of them in the last three years. It was just about two years ago that the body of the Lindbergh infant was found after more than two months of heartbreaking suspense. Monday the two latest victims of the "snatch racket" as it is called in the underworld, were returned to their homes.

There was a time when the victims of kidnaping were mostly of the underworld, but newspaper readers know that now the finest families are likely to be broken up by its foul cruelty. The time has long passed when kidnaping could be ignored by any person. And yet it goes on. A fortune, it is estimated, is paid annually in ransom and, although some kidnapers are caught, there are few convictions in proportion to the number engaged in the racket. Neither public nor police need feel any sense of complacency in the matter.

So far, the means of combating the kidnaping racket have been halting, fumbling and largely ineffective. One reason is that the problem is too big to be met properly by local authorities. Improvement in the American police system is essential. Gangsters must be stopped sooner or later—kidnaping must be halted, as must all the other forms of organized crime through which decent citizens are victimized. It *must* be done, and, with adequate public support, it *can* be done!

The weakness of the attack upon gangsterism so far is based on three points, well expressed last year by Mr. Frank J. Loesch, head of the Chicago Crime Commission and a member of President Hoover's Commission on Law Enforcement. He saw these faults:

> First, the incompetency and often the corruption of the police, owing to the insecure tenure of their chief executive, to their control almost everywhere by politicians and to their lack of proper weapons and scientific equipment.
>
> Second, the weakness and often the incompetence of the prosecuting officials, elected for short terms of office, together with the fact that the prosecutor is compelled for party reasons to name ward workers as assistants instead of being allowed to select competent lawyers.
>
> Third, the absence of crime detection laboratories for scientifically examining all evidence found at the scene of the crime and tracing the clues.

To correct these weaknesses all politicians need to be deprived of their influence over the forces of law in every community. They should be ruthlessly driven out of places where they have no business to be. The police forces should be improved, with better men, better salaries and better equipment—and then given the full opportunity to run down criminals without hindrance from corrupt politicians, crooked lawyers, or such artificialities as state boundaries—for the detection and prevention of crime cannot be successful if restricted. It would be an economy in the end to make these readjustments.

The Department of Justice has been moving in the right direction under the supervision of Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, and Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney-General. The federal forces of law are at work now, and have brought some cheer by their accomplishments. Every person should give thought to helping them and all the forces of law to change a situation that needs correcting.

Rehabilitating Homes

IT IS logical that President Roosevelt, in reaching out for the next recovery move, should have struck upon the home construction and repair campaign just proposed to Congress.

The purpose of the program the President describes as twofold: first, to return many of the unemployed to useful and gainful occupations; second, to produce tangible, useful wealth in a form for which there is great social and economic need.

Which of the two aims loomed larger to the President, it is difficult to say, but certainly putting men to work is of more immediate necessity. During the business slump, building construction has declined to a greater extent than the nation's economic activity as a whole. In the last year it has traveled less distance on the road to recovery. The value of building contracts in March was only about one-third of the estimated normal value. Residential contracts were almost 90 per cent below normal. The American Federation of Labor had 55 per cent of its building trade members still unemployed in March.

Hand in hand with dullness in the building industry has gone a lag in steel and other "heavy industries." Was it not natural, then, that the President's interpreting economist should put his finger on private residential construction as the next log to be moved in freeing the flow toward complete recovery? The Home Owners' Loan Corporation is allowed to make direct loans for residential rehabilitation only in cases where mortgages exist. The slum clearance and low-cost housing developments under the PWA have been slow in getting under way largely because land speculators are holding the land for high prices.

Through its new scheme the Government will put its better housing campaign on a general scale. A government corporation will insure against loss on loans made to individuals by private companies. In addition there will be an educational campaign reminding the home occupant that now is the time to build, since costs are still about 15 per cent lower than in 1929.

The new plan is not without weaknesses. It is no guarantee that the building trades will revive. Much will depend upon adjustments in labor costs which will encourage use of the money made available by the Government. It will be well also if the Government gives early definition to its plan. One of the first effects of the announcement of new government loans has been to raise questions in the minds of prospective borrowers as to whether they might obtain more favorable terms from the Government than from banks. Such questions are almost sure to be answered in the negative, but until they are definitely answered the Government plan may actually retard recovery through building which the banks are beginning to finance.

There is some similarity in the President's program, and the course of recovery after the crisis of 1920-22. Comparatively little construction, except for manufacture of war materials, had been done in the five preceding years, chiefly because labor and capital could get more profitable employment in other fields. The resulting shortage of building finally stimulated construction toward the end of 1921, and that in turn helped to promote general business recovery.

Whether the new construction program proves to be the last piece of emergency legislation necessary in Mr. Roosevelt's fight against the more serious depression that began in 1929, there is hope that it will leave in its wake some measure of more comfortable housing that will be of lasting benefit to the people of the United States.

Making Regulation Regulate

THE Stock Exchange bill now being considered in Congress has attracted a great deal of opposition from various business sources. All of that opposition is not what it purports to be, however. Recently "more than 450,000 firms throughout the land with few or no Wall Street affiliations" sought amendments of the provisions in the bill governing corporations and nonlisted stock. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, by way of reply, merely pointed to the signatures. What was submitted as an appeal from the small corporations included signatures of some of the country's leading magnates, heads of great listed corporations.

The signatories plead for the entire omission of the important "over-the-counter" section. "Over-the-counter" is the description of the manner in which corporation stock is traded in when not listed on the national exchanges. What would happen if regulation of this business were abandoned? Clearly, steps would be taken to "delist" the securities of important corporations in order to escape regulation.

Then the memorial objects to the provisions governing proxies. The drafters of these bills have already gone a long way—too far, it seems—to satisfy the complaints under this head. In the original bill the corporation was compelled to send to every stockholder a list of all his fellow-partners. This would have been an unnecessary burden on the corporation. The suggestion of Frank Altschul, of the governing board of the New York Stock Exchange, that lists of stockholders should be made available to every stockholder, is now provided for.

But why do stockholders wish to know one another? Naturally in the protection of their interests as partners of the corporation which is using their money. Under the old system, which kept the stockholders in the dark as to the identity of their fellow-stockholders, the management of the corporation, without any real financial stake in it, gradually came to dominate its affairs. It was aided by the facile manner in which lazy or isolated stockholders gave their proxies to those managers. Under the stock market bill requests for proxies by anybody are carefully restricted and hedged around with safeguards exercisable by the new regulatory commission. These provisions aim at nothing less than an attempt to replace our present economic oligarchy with economic democracy—to make the corporation system what, with the extension of stock ownership, has for so long and so mistakenly been claimed for it.

The objection to the clauses calling for periodical reports from corporations hardly needs any answer. There are hundreds of lessons that might be learned from boom era experience. But one of the most important is that enough data were not provided by corporations engaged in seeking either loans or partners. What was done behind the scenes in the way of handing out fabulous bonuses and the like has been revealed in periodical investigations. These revelations kept alive—as they were doubtless intended to do—the "righteous indignation" (the absence of which in the United States was noted by Herbert Spencer) without which social reform cannot be enacted.

In respect of loans from the investing public, safeguards are provided in the Securities Act; in respect of partners, or the stock buyers of the nation, in the stock market bill. This feature of the bill has been backed by all the reputable investment concerns. Standard Statistics, for instance, says:

> This portion of the act is quite unlikely to work any hardship upon those thousands of corporations which are ordinarily playing fair with their security owners. It does, however, compel necessary publicity on the part of that relatively small group which has not been playing fair.

Even Mr. Richard Whitney, governor of the New York Stock Exchange, has acknowledged that many of the losses incurred in 1929 were due to what he delicately calls the "lack of complete disclosure" of the results of business operations.

It is not the small corporation which is affected by all these provisions. It is the big business. And this petition, if granted, would provide a back door out of which the corporation—not to mention the brokers and security dealers—could escape the obligations of the bill. Too often in the past have regulatory bills been provided with these back doors. The public should be zealous in seeing that this does not take place in respect of stock market and corporation reform.

Watchword or Catchword?

THE British Government's Betting Bill, and particularly the provisions for dealing with lotteries and sweepstakes, is meeting rather heavy weather in its passage through Parliament. Its critics, probably realizing that, on the score of national benefit, they would be unable to make out their case, have taken to declaring that it is an infringement of individual liberty to attempt to prevent people from participating in the organized gambling of sweepstakes.

Liberty is a word of power in Great Britain. It has been a watchword from the days of Magna Charta to the days of the struggle for parliamentary independence, and beyond. Occasionally the watchword has degenerated into a catchword. It is being used as a catchword now.

In a sense, every law is a curtailment of "liberty." The laws against stealing curtail the "freedom" to steal, the laws against homicide the "freedom" to kill, and the laws against treason the "freedom" to commit sedition. All these "liberties" have been removed from society with the progress of civilization, and their removal has been the measure of social advance. As "liberties" have been curtailed, so has liberty increased. The kind of "freedom" that protests against the prevention of socially harmful actions is not freedom at all, but anarchy.

That sweepstakes are socially harmful is not susceptible of reasonable doubt. The history of lotteries in Great Britain contains abundant evidence of the evil effects of such gambling activities. Participation in sweepstakes encourages a mood of waiting for success upon the casual happenings of fortune and saps the moral fiber which otherwise impels men to insure success by doing something to deserve it. This is most dangerous. National and international welfare to a very large extent depends upon the earnest endeavor of men and women of every class and community to pull their utmost weight in the world.

The Casual Day

IT IS thought-provoking that the depression has produced no great American melodrama in which a pay-the-mortgage-or-get-out villain threatens the humble parents of the beautiful girl. Certainly the theme is no less "true to life" today than it was in the days when we wished the mortgagee's big black mustaches would get singed in the gas footlights.

Mr. Frank C. Walker, coauthor of the housing program now sponsored by the Administration, says the largest remaining financial problem in the United States is the real estate mortgage debt of $43,600,000,000.

We can think of only one reason for the reluctance of the theater to invoke a few hisses in behalf of the home owner. It's the difficulty in spotting the villain. The mortgage holder today is not a black-frock-coated individual. It is an impersonal corporate body. And the villain seems to be just a composite of that little bit of everybody that tried to buy and sell America on a five-point margin.

Discussion of Sir Thomas Beecham's rebuke to a restless London opera audience continues. Letters to the press commend it. Mr. Lawrence Gilman devotes a column to it in the New York Herald Tribune, recommending that something be done also to improve the behavior of audiences at the Metropolitan. For us who go to concerts to listen to the music it is hard to understand those who go apparently to indulge in conversation. Are there really persons who consider their own talk so fine as to be properly set off only against a background by Brahms?

General Johnson's plans to substitute regional codes for the national cleaners' and dyers' code have spurred the writing of 3000 protests. Among those in favor of retaining the national code is the Jersey City tailor who was sentenced to imprisonment for violation of it. No doubt a good many other business "martyrs" are in the same class with Tailor Maged; they can't get along with their code but they can't get along without it.

Your Last Straw

'Tis time to don the good old straw,
The very time you've waited for
In overshoes and other clogs
That made you envy foot-free dogs
Through bitter frost and hopeful thaw.

No longer does the north wind gnaw
The stoic nose, the sleet-slapped jaw.
"Your panama," insist the frogs,
"'Tis time to don."

Then search the closet's dusky maw.
There is no rule, there is no law
Denies to men their dear prerogs
Of looking for last summer's togs.
But—try to find that last year's straw
'Tis time to don.

A book just presented to the Bodleian Library at Oxford can be read only with a microscope. It is, of course, considered a great achievement only by those unacquainted with authors whose books cannot be read at all.

These be
Two inane things:
Expired street-car transfers . . .
Election posters on the day
After. W. B.

The author of "Anthony Adverse" is to be entertained at New York's Waldorf-Astoria by a pulp and paper company, perhaps no more in recognition of what Mr. Allen has done for literature than of what he evidently attempted to do for the pulp and paper business.

The Chaco: Where Revolution Breeds

By PETER F. KIHSS

Recipient of a Pulitzer Traveling Scholarship, now in South America.

MEN have called the Chaco war the most revolting in history. Twenty-five thousand Bolivian soldiers have died in an effort to soothe national prestige by planting the red, gold, and green flag of Bolivia on the Paraguay River. Other thousands have been wounded defending a cause which must go back for justification to sixteenth-century descriptions of a forgotten Audencia de Charcas. Fifteen thousand live as prisoners.

Nor has Paraguay fared any better since that hot June day in 1932 when a Paraguayan corporal quarreled with a Bolivian group of surveyors on the shores of a Chaco lake, and the Bolivians responded by chasing the corporal's squad out of a thatched fort.

Out of a population of but a million, one-third the population of Bolivia, Paraguay has seen 15,000 men go to their deaths to repel what they sincerely believe to be an invasion, basing their beliefs on boundaries drawn by viceroys, actual settlers, and diplomatic status quos. And still others have fallen spent and disabled in a war where one soldier said:

"Our worst enemy is not the Bolivian. It is lack of water. It is the insect, the snake, nature."

* * *

What is the Chaco Boreal?

Approximately 115,000 square miles of country. An area as large as the whole northeastern corner of the United States—all New England and New York State put together. And yet an area virtually unknown before the war, largely unexplored, almost unsettled. It is bounded on the east by the Paraguay River, fringed by Paraguayan settlements; on the south by the Pilcomayo River, navigable for small boats; on the west by the broken edges of the Bolivian cordillera, 10,000 feet above it, and on the north by indefinity.

Not all of it is jungle. The jungle is limited to the section near the Pilcomayo River, or on the west near Bolivia. The rest is more open land. Marshes in some spots. In others, flat plains with quebracho trees, or palms, or carob trees, spaced some 50 feet apart. And once in a while, a domed, grassed hill to break the flat land. Most of it is plain, less than a thousand feet above the sea.

Into this area there were no roads before the war. Now Bolivia has built fairly good roads down from the Sierras, but dropping sharply in altitude from winter to summer in the space of a day. Paraguay has a railroad leading 100 miles westward, but it takes 360 miles to cross the Chaco. Most Paraguayan soldiers go by boat, jammed in Pilcomayo packets, and then plod for two or three days or ride in rattling old trucks over a wide, but rutty, dirt road, impassable after a rain.

Before the soldiers meet across the trenches, or snipe from behind the trees, a good number have already fallen by the way. Not all of them endure the sharp altitude changes, the insects, and the lack of drinking water. Before Fort Nanawa, during one of the worst battles, Paraguayan soldiers got a glass of water a day as ration, and that took 24 hours to get there, longer when rains hampered travel.

And all this hardship for what?

For one thing, it has brought a new sort of thinking. A sort of thinking that finds expression in a book like "Cruces de Quebracho," possibly the finest antiwar book in South America, written by a Paraguayan, Arnaldo Valdovinos, and prohibited in Paraguay. A book that makes its point by sheer realism of description.

Valdovinos's Paraguayan university man, turned lieutenant, compassionately tried to aid a young wounded Bolivian. He looked wonderingly at the youngster, and asked:

"Can it be true that you are a student?"

"I was," the man replied, with difficulty. "Now. . . . You see. . . ."

Wrung from him, the Paraguayan burst out, "But being a student, why did you come to this war?"

The question went unanswered.

Such things happen. And from them, gradually, are evolving two new tendencies, tendencies with alliances in peaceful Latin America as well, tendencies that may spread like wildfire when peace permits them to do so.

War in the Chaco has fallen heaviest on the youth. The long, thirsty, thorn-besieged marches have given time for thinking. There are 15,000 prisoners in Paraguay today, Bolivians, who are thinking. Men who have gone to the concentration camps to talk to those prisoners, and have asked the conventional question as to whether the man were a Bolivian, have gotten this flamingly indignant retort:

"No. I am an Indian."

Bolivians in prison and Bolivians on the march are thinking. Twenty per cent of Bolivia rules 80 per cent. Oligarchy there is not only economic. The 80 per cent is brown Quechua and Aymará Indian. The 20 per cent is white. And the 80 per cent has been trying to live on starvation wages for longer than it remembers, while the tin king of Bolivia lives in Paris and Standard Oil reigns in New Jersey. War has called on that 80 per cent heavily. War has taught it to fight, has put weapons in its hands. The 80 per cent are quiet now. War time has its gag of patriotism.

"But when this war ends," a Bolivian prisoner says, "then there will be no more exploitation. There will be revolution."

* * *

Peace reigned briefly in January, during the Pan-American Conference armistice. Even during that brief period Indians rose in revolt in northwestern Bolivia. That revolt was put down. But it was significant.

In Paraguay, Guaranis and whites live together in mutual respect, and a large and fine mestizo population strengthens that respect. The real division there is not between races, but between politicians and militarists on the one hand, and a small, but probably growing, class of university idealists on the other. Many a student has put his books aside to go to war. Asuncion's university, symbolically, is today a hospital. War has been the new school for the university men, only 25 and 28 years old now, but old in trials. And quietly they say:

"Politicians brought on this war. Politicians on both sides. We cannot afford that luxury of politicians any more. We cannot afford any more wars. After this war we will put an end to the system of the politicians."

Too optimistic? Probably. But few as these university thinkers are, they have an ideal of a peaceful Paraguay living under a new Constitution, with politics a matter of principle rather than personality, and with an international comradeship of students against politicians that may mean something some day. Violence they have not thought of—yet. But they are thinking of reform.

Definite and strong racial protest in Bolivia. Small, but growing, idealistic protest in Paraguay. The blood of 40,000 men has gone into the earth of the Chaco, and has fertilized a seed.

Conductors, Stations and Speeches

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Monitor's European Editorial Correspondent Has Recently Completed a Lecture Tour of the United States.

ALTHOUGH I have seen more of America in a few months than most Americans see in a lifetime, it has frequently happened that my stay in a particular town has been extremely short. The exigencies of an itinerary have sent me scurrying from the extreme North to the extreme South and from the East to the West, often with only a day or so, sometimes with only a few hours, in which to see the high spots of a city. From Pittsburgh to Memphis, from Memphis to Detroit, from Chicago to San Francisco and from Los Angeles to Denver—these are the kind of jumps which my schedule called for.

* * *

Taken as Eaten: My train was due in Denver at 11:50 in the morning. I was due to attend a luncheon at noon.

"Aren't you cutting it too fine?" I protested to the itinerary maker.

"Not at all. You can easily cover the distance in ten minutes."

But a slight accident caused the train to arrive at 1:15 and it was 1:30 when I made my appearance. Luncheon was over and the crowded room was waiting. Never have I been cheered so heartily.

I pushed my way happily among the tables. I was pleased to arrive and pleased by this welcome. In my place, at the head table, I stood up at once, ready to begin.

"But won't you have something to eat first?" asked the chairman.

I waved my arm and began: "Sometimes in public assemblies documents are taken as read. Today let us take my luncheon as eaten. . . ."

The first laugh. An assurance of success.

* * *

A Railway Station: Whenever I changed trains at St. Louis—and I seemed to be always changing trains at St. Louis—it was with the greatest reluctance that I tore myself away from the railway station. It held a perpetual fascination for me.

A little world in itself. Without stepping outside the station everything was to be seen—hotel, restaurant, a news stand with publications in all the colors of the rainbow, and a bookshop in which the latest volumes were displayed. There was an emporium in which men's wear was sumptuously shown. There were smart exhibitions—from ladies' clothes to weighing machines and toothpaste.

Window-shopping is an interesting occupation which is normally denied to me. But here I had both the leisure and the opportunity to examine the thousand and one tempting offerings.

Then there were the passengers hurrying or loitering. I strolled up and down for hours demanding no better entertainment. Certainly I should have learned to know St. Louis better, but at any rate I know its railway station well.

* * *

How Do You Do?: I think it was in Kansas City—though it may have been in Minneapolis—that I was greeted on the railway platform by a man wearing a peaked cap, glasses, and a smile.

"How do you do? Are you going with us today?"

I looked at him rather puzzled. He was a conductor and somehow all conductors had until that moment appeared alike to me. "A primrose by the river's brim, a yellow primrose was to him, and it was nothing more."

"Why, I did not recognize you at first. Yes, I am going with you today."

"That's fine," said the conductor, grinning and holding out his hand, which I cordially shook. "You remember, you were on my train three weeks ago."

Certainly he sees many more passengers than I see conductors. Yet he remembers them. He treats them as friends. He is glad to renew his acquaintance. It was no professional delight that he displayed. I am sure it meant something to him that I was again taking his train.

And when I came to think of it I was glad that I was in the care of this conductor and none other. We had a pleasant talk on the journey.

After that I noticed the conductors, and looked out for a familiar face. They were no longer just yellow primroses.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Tax-Exemption Fallacy

THE surest way to achieve tax reduction would be to spread the burden evenly, based on the capacity to pay—without exemptions.

Tax exemption for persons with incomes in the lower brackets has long fooled a substantial part of the public into believing it is not taxed at all. . . . No idea, no belief, could be less justified. . . . The great part of the cost of government—federal, state, county and municipal—is paid by the people who think they are tax exempt. Instead of paying their money direct to the tax collector's office, they pay it indirectly in higher rents, more expensive food, clothing and entertainment and everything else. That big business which is so highly taxed . . . simply acts as the middleman—it collects money from you and passes it on to government.

Today, the tax problem is an intensely personal issue to every American. . . . It is going to become a bigger problem every year until the millions of wage earners realize how vital its solution is to their well-being and their future.—*Taylor County* (Ky.) *Star.*

Society's Responsibility

NO MAN today can say that he is self-sustaining, says Bishop C. H. LeBlond of St. Joseph, Mo. For that reason the social service agency has an essential part to play in any modern society.

"A board of directors sitting in a little room hundreds of miles from a community," Bishop LeBlond told an audience of Ohio charities workers, "can change the fortunes of that community by the stroke of a pen. Whole families are made destitute and the children of these families suffer."

Hence, the bishop pointed out, society must be forever alert to preserve the stability of families which are the victims of movements that they cannot control.

We have passed the pioneer period, when men really could stand or fall by their own efforts. Coöperation to help those who have been caught in the complex shiftings of modern life is one of the jobs society cannot overlook. —*Los Angeles Post-Record.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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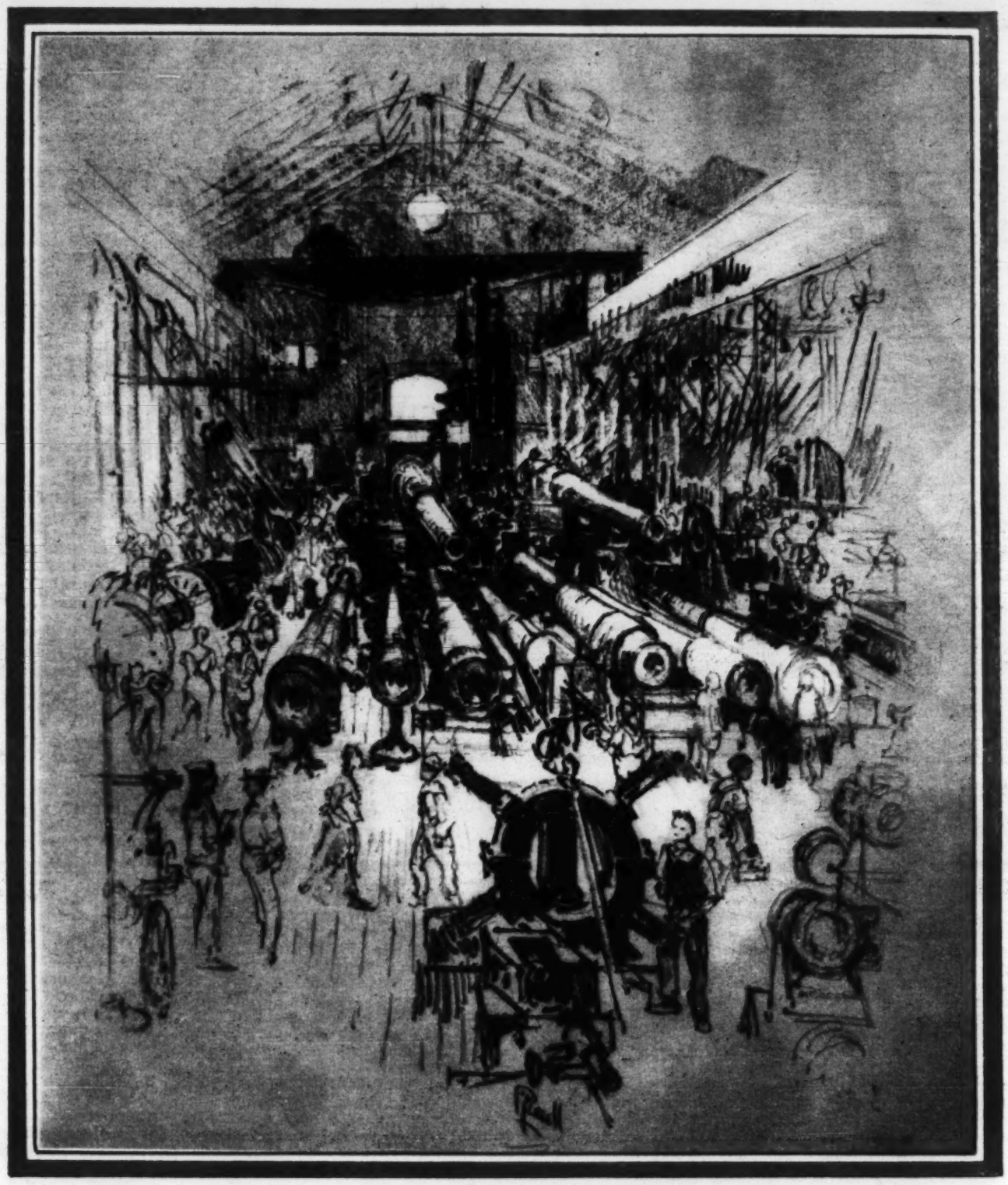
BOSTON, MAY 16, 1934



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THE GUN FACTORY

From the lithograph by Joseph Pennell

Demonetizing War

By Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg

Member of the Senate Committee to Investigate the Munitions Industry

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES intends, if possible, to demonetize war. Through the instrumentality of a select committee specifically ordered to this life-saving task, the Senate proposes to identify whatever malignant influences conspire, in the name of monetary profits, to promote the frictions which destroy peace; and to isolate the influences which, through cupidity, paralyze our resistance to avoidable and needless combat. If and when the identification succeeds, necessary and adequate remedies will be applied.

The "commercial motive" is public enemy number one, confronted by a war-tired but ever war-threatened world. Against this enemy the first formal and official assault is now organizing in America. It seeks to drive the money-changer from the temples of peace. It aims to strike the dollar sign from the battle flags of the Republic. So far as America can set the fashion it hopes to strip war of its yawning cash registers and to give neighborliness a chance.

This, in my view, is practical patriotism. More; it is practical pacifism at work upon a rational, resultful formula.

I refer to the select committee's labors, now organizing in Washington, in response to Senate Resolution No. 206 which was introduced and sponsored by Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota and myself. The personnel of the committee is as follows: Senators Nye, Pope of Idaho, Bone of Washington, Clark of Missouri, Sheppard of Texas, Barbour of New Jersey, Vandenberg of Michigan. After several uncertain weeks, the Senate ordained the committee without dissent. The appointments were made by Vice-President Garner. Thus we take the trail. The country may be entirely certain that the quest will persist to the bitter end, come what may. This is the new Armageddon.

Paraphrasing Senate Resolution No. 206, these are some of the questions to be answered:

What is the nature and extent of the war munitions business in the United States?

What is its traffic with other nations where, wittingly or otherwise, we may encourage the brutal ends and aims of war?

Is existing legislation adequate to the domestic control of this enginery of organized death?

Do existing treaties suffice to curb unwelcome export of American munitions into other lands where they—

and the high power salesmanship behind them—may become impulse and stimulation to bad blood?

Should such instrumentalities, with their utterly far-reaching implications, be put under closest federal license and control?

Is it perhaps even advisable to constitute a government monopoly in respect to the manufacture of armaments and munitions?

How, in the unhappy and unthinkable event of another war involving our own people, can we equalize its burdens, democratize its common responsibilities, and assure its immunity to the scandalous curse of profiteers?

How may we best promote peace in respect to all of these suggested factors?

* * *

Could any questionnaire come closer to the heart of humanity's welfare? It is my view that an adequate and sustained answer to such questions as these can become the greatest peace charter—the greatest new emancipation—ever written in America. It could terminate the deadliest brigandage which stalks the highways of men.

There is nothing new in this psychology which condemns and outlaws the "commercial motive" in the eternal struggle between peace and war. The nation's veterans themselves — those who know best the battle's cost—have tenaciously pursued this theme from the first hour when the American Legion was organized in the aftermath of the great world cataclysm. They have been demanding invocation of the principle of "universal service" so that the citizen-at-home hereafter shall make common contribution to the common cause along with the citizen in uniform who treads the valley of the shadow. They have been correctly told that it cost about $25,000 per casualty to kill men in the World War—horrible contemplation!—and they demand that coupon-clippers shall enjoy no such comfortable revenue in the untoward event of renewed slaughter. They know about the excess profits which flowed into hospitable home coffers while less fortunate patriots were threading alien trenches, at grips with grief and under perpetual sentence of potential death, for a dollar a day and less. They think that American "equality" should be more literal—and so do I.

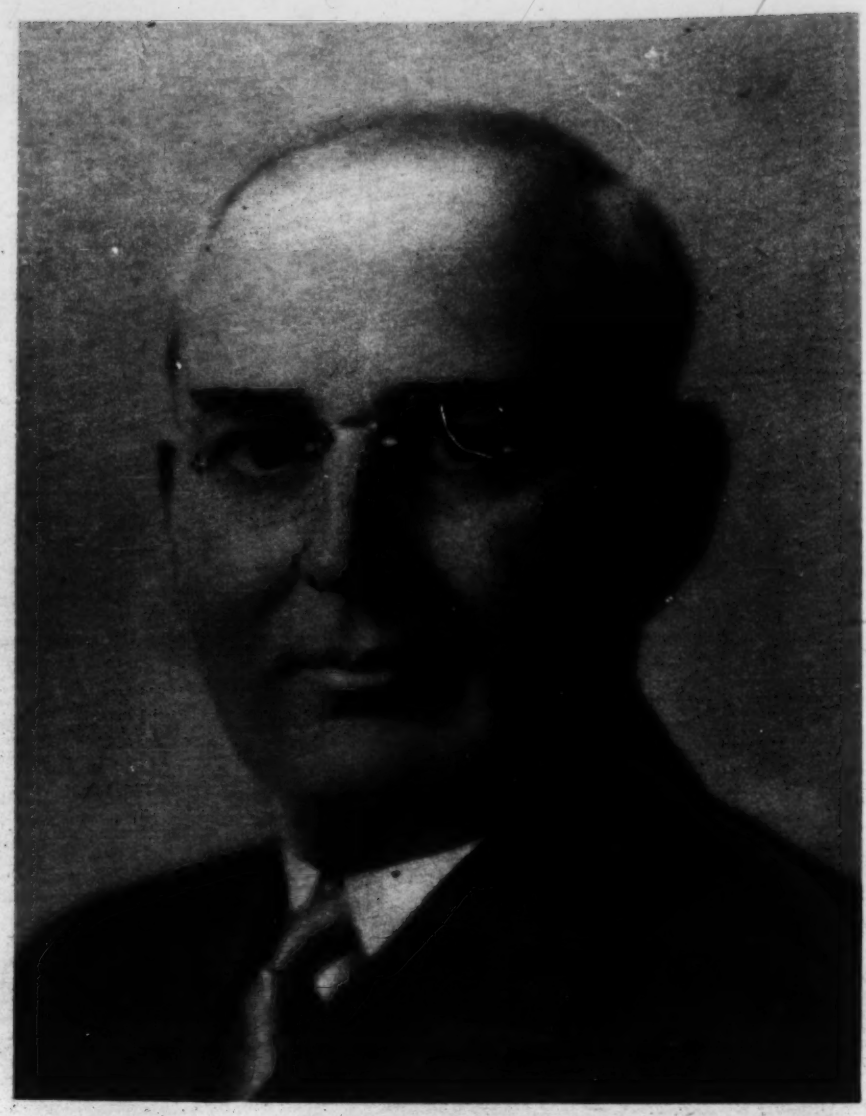
This phase of the problem was canvassed in 1930-31 by an earlier congressional group—the so-called War Policies Commission—upon which I also had the honor and the privilege of serving. We recommended that, in the event of another war, 95 per cent of all individual and corporate income in excess of the preceding three-year average should be taxed into the reservoirs of our common defense, thus creating a true fraternity of resources under the flag. But Congress never saw fit to validate this neat prospective curb upon war profits; and the then Secretary of the Treasury discouragingly advised us that it was impractical to write a war-tax formula until we are actually in the war and are oriented to the contemporary problem.

That will not do. It robs the proposition of its preventive influence. An ounce of prevention is still worth more than a pound of cure. We want the country to know in advance that "the next war" will be no picnic for anybody; that none need contemplate or encourage it with any hungry appetite for anticipated profit or preferment; that there will be no favorites in counting rooms or shipyards or other soft havens of safety and advantage; and that it will be "hell" for everybody if it is "hell" for anybody, borrowing Sherman's frank and truthful idiom.

This would produce the evolution of an invincible national defense of the national destiny, it might be said in passing. But it also and particularly means that war decisions hereafter will be made in the full, advance knowledge of its common cost; and to whatever extent a bloody "business boom"—God save the mark!—might otherwise dull the sensibilities of some citizens, this sordid encouragement to war will be withdrawn.

This new select committee will review the work of the War Policies Commission; bring it down to date; and—I dare to hope and believe—give its objectives and its recommendations new life and effective molars.

But this touches only the rim of the problem. A recent magazine article, ably discussed on the floor of the Senate by the brilliant and courageous Senator Borah of Idaho, disclosed the ramifications of the European munitions lobby, its vicious interlocking influences at work behind the continental diplomatic scenes, its amazing intrigues against peace, and its murderous racket in selling arms to both belligerents whom, at the same time, it may have adroitly inspired in a given situation to leap at each others' throats. The black extent to which the "commercial motive" may thus crush out every humane consideration and every Christian or patriotic creed is indicated in the suggestion that these continental munitions makers have often sold guns to the potential enemies of their own government and country—guns subsequently turned back upon their own brethren who became cannon-fodder in the most gruesome of all fratricides. Civilization cannot indefinitely survive such blight. The insane impartiality with which munitions are sold in the world's market place is a constant invitation to this fratricide because, no matter how unmeditated may be the ultimate tragedy at the moment of instant sale, who can be sure that today's friend may not be tomorrow's foe?



Underwood and Underwood

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG
Member of the United States Senate From Michigan.

* * *

It is often stated—and sometimes dangerously near proven—that every peace conference is infested with facile agents of these "merchants of murder," covertly at work to spread the poisons of suspicion and doubt and hostility, setting nation against nation, encouraging hates and fears, lest there be too much concord for the good of the munitions' treasuries. We cannot roam the world in scrutiny of these suspicions. But we can assess the realities in so far as they may be found to come home to the United States.

I expressly state that I do not impugn the motives of any particular American business or any particular American captain of industry. There is ample and proven patriotism in these ranks. Never can you safely or justly indict a class. But I say that we all, including business and industry itself, deserve the truth. The truth, nothing else or less, is the objective of this new clinic.

Sketching suggestively, there is the interesting question—frequently raised but never answered—as to the degree to which American munitions makers may have figured in the frequent revolutions which have plagued Central and South America. There is the equally interesting question whether there is any consanguinity between American bank loans in these areas and subsequent orders for American war materials in the same areas. There is much justified curiosity as to the extent to which military factions in China—not to mention the militarists of Japan—have been served from the United States. There is still poignant memory of a $25,000 American lobbyist who was sent to Geneva by three of our largest warship builders to bestir opposition to any further limitations upon navies, during a recent conference dedicated to this laudable and highly necessary objective. Indeed, there are innumerable conundrums to be solved ere our own house is set in order.

IS THIS THE MODERN FRANKENSTEIN?

I am not a believer in the regimentation of American private business. But my conscience cannot escape the inquiry whether the "business" of the national defense, the "business" of war and peace, the "business" of manufacturing the instrumentalities of mass destruction, has any right to a private character at all. It goes to the roots of human society, its safety, its tranquillity, its perpetuation, its dearest aspirations. It involves the lives and destinies of every man, woman and child—born or yet to be born. It touches every home and hearthstone. It shadows every mother's heart. It is the key to some of our sweetest spiritual hopes. Can such a thing be "private" in any logical or appropriate aspect?

An ambitious American producer has perfected a shell. According to his own advertisement respecting this new shell, "its fragments become coated in acid . . . Wounds caused by these fragments mean death in terrible agony within four hours . . . From what we are able to learn of conditions in the trenches it is not possible to get medical assistance to anyone in time to prevent fatal results." What a triumph! "Terrible agony!" Death guaranteed! "Taps" over there! More dividends over here! Business as usual!

I repeat: can such a thing be a "private" matter in any logical or appropriate aspect? And how much sterner is the challenge if the inevitable "commercial motive"—playing upon one of our universal human impulses—shall be found to influence decisions which determine peace or war!

* * *

I am neither pacificist nor militarist as those terms usually apply. I am not a noncontender. I do not carry chips upon my shoulders; but neither do I carry my arms in a sling. I believe in an adequate national defense because I believe that unshared idealism is a menace, and that an impotent Uncle Sam would lose all persuasive authority in his critical contacts with other great world powers. We dare not disarm in an armed world. I believe in unavoidable preparedness against mad dogs in the international kennel. But I believe in peace—and in the futility of this unnatural, illogical thing called war—with all the passion of my soul. Sometimes my friends are impatient with me, and even question my fidelity to this ideal, because I do not always leap to the embrace of every patent formula which pretends to promise peace. But I do not want any shadow-boxing formula which may keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope. I am a realist. I want practical pacifism, consistent with national honor and national safety, which strikes at the realities and serves them effectually and with some degree of finality.

This means, in its largest sense, maximum world disarmament by mutual, international agreement. Our own lonesome disarmament might set a thrilling example, but it would first isolate and then sterilize our ideals in respect to world results. I believe we are ready to go as far in mutual arms limitations as any power on earth. Our leadership in this behalf must be unflagging. More power to all such efforts, particularly at the moment when peace gasps for breath on many a distraught and uneasy boundary line.

If there be a "commercial motive" in any degree retarding these achievements, it is guilty of unutterable treason. To exterminate any such influences is to make patriotism real and to make religion practical.

So we summon this public enemy number one to the bar of public opinion in the United States. We put the culprit on trial. We charge him with his responsibilities. We intend, if it can be done, to drive him to the gallows of the American conscience.

If the world would follow suit—forget conquest and outlaw greed—war might one day be entombed in its own sepulcher.

The Ex-President Looks On

In a Quiet Home Atop San Juan Hill at Palo Alto, in an Atmosphere of the Utmost Simplicity, a Great American Is Enjoying His Vacation

By Lucia Shepardson

WHAT IS MR. HOOVER DOING, since his retirement from the White House? Many times that question is asked. More and more, as the election of 1932 recedes into the background, people want to know about him, about his activities, what he thinks of affairs at Washington. They are realizing what a truly great man he proved himself in public life. They like to think of his quiet strength in the background. They want to know what he is doing.

He is doing many things. He is taking a long vacation. This is the first time in his busy life that he has had the opportunity to follow his own inclinations as to living, and although most men would consider his daily routine when at home a rigorous one indeed, the rest and relaxation of the past year have been a most happy period for the former President and his wife.

The atmosphere of the house with the green door, atop San Juan hill on the Stanford campus, is unchanged. Simplicity is its keynote, as it has ever been. The same air of gracious informal hospitality pervades its wide rooms, the same lovely simple furnishings make it indeed a home.

Tea on the terrace, where roses and tall hollyhocks peer over the balustrade from the garden below, is an institution, a gathering place for house guests and congenial friends of the neighborhood. Almost always there are guests. Near about live many close friends of the family, men of the engineering and natural science departments of the university, and their wives, who often drop in for an informal chat. Decorous couples of quail saunter across the lawn, pause en route to collect a worm, glance up with their bright eyes at those people watching them with such friendly interest, proceed leisurely on their affairs. The Stanford campus must surely be quail heaven—I know of no other place where they are so tame, so undisturbed, so cherished. An oriole sings from a pepper tree. The dogs stroll up for a pat and a word of greeting. An idyllic life of peace and freedom after crowded years burdened with tremendous responsibilities.

But the Hoovers—they do things together, as they always have—never remain closely at home very long at a time. Many trips have taken them away these past 14 months. In their younger days, when Mr. Hoover was one of the best known mining engineers, few Americans were more widely traveled—the whole round world was encircled by them many times. Now their journeyings are confined to the West, for the most part, save for their trip to the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago last summer.

They love the mountains. They know the coast range and the Sierras as thoroughly as the average citizen knows the streets of his home town. Mountain roads, however long and stiff the grade, however many hundred or thousand feet the drop off the outer edge, hold no qualms for them. Mr. Hoover, although he learned to drive when motors first came into use, does not care to be the pilot; he prefers to sit in the back seat with a companion, where he can give his undivided attention to the conversation if he wishes. Mrs. Hoover, on the other hand, likes nothing better than to have the wheel. She has driven over all the passes cutting the mighty Sierras, not excepting the Tioga, above Yosemite, before which many an ambitious motorist has turned back. They have revisited the Santa Lucias of Monterey County, where as a girl, she and her father, from whom she inherits her love of the outdoors, took so many camping trips together. They have gone over the Mother Lode section, where Mr. Hoover worked underground following his graduation; Dr. Branner, head of the mining school, advised every young engineer to obtain practical experience as a miner before going on with his profession. Together they have reëxplored the Tahoe region, where many years ago a young man named Herbert Hoover worked with the United States Geological Survey.

MR. AND MRS. HOOVER ENJOYING THE CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE
The Former President and His Wife Posing for The Christian Science Monitor in the Garden of Their Beautiful Home at Palo Alto.

Down at Boulder Dam, which probably will be always known as Hoover Dam, despite official change in the name, a tall man of powerful build sometimes may be seen unofficially inspecting, with the trained eye of an engineer, the progress of this mammoth construction job. Mr. Hoover's interest in the work is keen. He was the first public man of consequence to support the project, many years ago. He was chairman of the Colorado River Commission, which settled the "Santa Fe Compact" among the seven states involved, making the whole vast undertaking possible. He himself drafted most of the federal legislation for it. He had much to do with choosing the site. Personally he inspected almost every foot of Black Canyon and Boulder Canyon, inspected it from the angle of his technical kowledge. It was largely upon his recommendation that the present location was decided upon, in Black Canyon rather than Boulder. And finally as President it became his duty to order the construction of the great dam. By the way, why Boulder, officially, when it is not in Boulder Canyon at all?

Fishing is the favorite sport of Mr. Hoover—the only one, in fact, for which he has a real enthusiasm. He does not care for hunting—none of the Hoovers like to shoot things—but he does enjoy greatly the thrill of whipping a swift mountain stream for the wily trout. Often, with a couple of friends he packs into the hills, far off the beaten track, where he fishes all day, with a sandwich at noon, supper over a campfire, and a bed on the ground under the stars at night. He plans soon to go up to the Lassen Peak country, miles from the nearest highway, horseback till the trail ends, then afoot, and fish in unfrequented waters.

Then, of course, there are visits to the two sons. Herbert Jr. and his charming young wife and children live at Pasadena. It was on one of these trips to southern California recently that Mr. Hoover decided impromptu to go to Arizona to visit some friends, then on to New Mexico for the same reason, thence up to the middle West. This trip caused no little comment, it will be recalled. Vast political significance was attached to it, when there was none. It's a habit of the Hoovers to do things spontaneously. They like to start from home, with only a suitcase, and no planned itinerary — then just keep going, until ready to return.

Allan, the younger son, has been interested in ranching for some time. Recently he and several associates bought a ranch in the southern part of San Joaquin County, where cotton and alfalfa are the principal crops. It was widely reported that Mr. Hoover had bought the property for his son, at a price of half a million dollars. The truth is that the place cost less than a tenth of that sum, and the young man's father did not make the purchase at all. However, Allan's parents are much interested in their son's ranching activities. They motor often to the San Joaquin.

These are some of the things he is doing. But not all. People think, and often say, how restfully pleasant it must be for Mr. Hoover to forget all about public matters, now that he has retired from public life. Forget about public matters? They do not know Mr. Hoover! No person in the country is more fully informed on national affairs, more keenly interested in what is being done at Washington, than our former President. First, last, and always, that which concerns these United States and their welfare, concerns him. He has an

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WHERE THE HOOVERS DISPENSE HOSPITALITY TO THEIR FRIENDS — Ewing Galloway
The Palo Alto Home of the Former President and His Wife to Which He Retired After Being Relieved of the Cares of Government.

DEMOCRACY

BRIGHT

Says Alfred Zimmern

Montague Burton Professor of International Relations at Oxford University

Wide World

DEMOCRATIC GATHERING AT EGG-ROLLING CONTEST ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN

POLITICAL PROPHESYING is generally considered to be a hazardous business, but there are some predictions which a student of public affairs can make with confidence. The prospects of democracy over a five, ten, or twenty years period are an easy guess. Democracy will grow steadily stronger, as it has been doing for the last hundred years and especially for the last 20 years, not least during the last 12 months.

Democracy's efficiency as a system of government and its power and influence throughout the world will continue to increase. There is no political force in sight which can interfere with its steady progress.

So very definite a judgment may appear surprising at a time when it is common to hear talk about the failure of democracy and its supersession by other supposedly more up-to-date forms of government. But such talk is quite misleading: it is based either on ignorance of the facts or on intellectual confusion. Those who indulge in it are generally not clear in their own minds as to what democracy really is. A glaring instance of this is the habit which has grown up in some quarters of describing the present Government of the United States as undemocratic, lumping it together with the undemocratic régimes in Germany, Italy, Poland, Austria, Jugoslavia, Turkey, Persia, China and other politically backward countries.

What is democracy? What are the distinguishing marks of a democratic country? President Wilson remarked on a famous occasion in Paris that, after spending 20 years of his life lecturing on the subject, he had never been able to arrive at a satisfactory definition, but that he had come to the point when he could recognize a democracy when he saw one.

President Wilson was evidently thinking of the glaring contrast which exists in some cases between paper constitutions and everyday realities, between perorations and the functioning of institutions. This is, of course, a distinction which must be constantly borne in mind. Nevertheless, if we allow for this, it is possible to lay down a fair working definition of democracy.

We can define it as a system of government in which two conditions are fulfilled: first, the rule of law prevails, as against arbitrary power; second, the government is controlled, within the framework of law, by the people.

To put it more briefly, a democratic country is a country where the lawful power is in the hands of the people. In other words, democracy *assumes* constitutionalism, or respect for law.

You can have popular government of a sort without respect for law: but mob rule is not democracy. So, too, you can have constitutional government—such as existed in the Germany of Bismarck, or in eighteenth-century Britain—without the will of the people prevailing. But you cannot have true democracy without the two factors combined. A so-called democracy carried on without respect for law is nothing but a form of tyranny—the oldest and worst of all forms of government.

Let us now, with this test in mind, look round the world and measure the advance made by democracy within the last 20 years. In 1914 the following countries could be unreservedly classed as democratic: in Europe, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; in America, the United States and Canada; in Australasia, Australia and New Zealand.

To this must be added the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so far as its citizen body in England, Scotland, and Wales was concerned; but, if a democratic system is a system based upon the will of the people we cannot unreservedly describe the pre-war Government of Ireland as democratic. The same reservation must be made about South Africa, which was, and still is, an oligarchy.

As to Latin America, the only country which Bryce was willing to class unreservedly as a democracy was Argentina; Chile and Uruguay he placed on the doubtful list.

The first thing that must strike anyone on surveying the list is how short it is and what a small part of the earth's surface it covers. No democracies at all in Asia or Africa; only one in America south of the Rio Grande, and that a country which has since been shaken by a constitutional revolution, while Australasia, large in area, represents no more than one offshoot, consisting of a few million settlers, from the home of democracy in Europe. And even in its own home democracy had hardly penetrated beyond the northern and western fringe of the Continent.

Closer inspection of the list reveals something more: democracy in 1914 was not only not widespread but it was a comparatively recent form of government in most of the countries in which it was established. France had been shaken by several revolutions in recent generations and its constitutional tradition was far from firmly established. Belgium was only three-quarters of a century old and the Belgian people, like the people of the British Dominions, were not in full control of the policy of their country.

Switzerland, which we are accustomed to think of as the original home of modern democracy, had passed through a civil war less than three generations back; of the remainder, Norway had been an independent state for less than a decade, while Holland, Denmark and Sweden, though they had enjoyed constitutional government over a long period, had only recently become fully democratic.

As for Great Britain, the middle class had had full political rights for three-quarters of a century and the mass of the people for far less. Of the European great powers, three—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia—were not only undemocratic, but strongly anti-democratic, while Italy was experimenting not only with parliamentary institutions but with nationhood itself, her unity dating back only half a century. Of the two great powers outside Europe, one, Japan, was as undemocratic in spirit as Tsarist Russia.

Thus in the pre-war world the preponderance of power in the world's life was decidedly against democracy. Popular government was a minority cause and its champions were regarded as pioneers.

Now we can better appreciate the political results of the war. It completely reversed the pre-war position. It left the preponderance of power in the hands of the democratic peoples.

This came about in three ways. First, by the overthrow of the antidemocratic great powers; second, by the strengthening of the democratic states and of their system of government; third, by the transference of the center of gravity from Europe, where antidemocratic influences necessarily remained strong beneath the surface, to the overseas world where modern democracy is most at home.

Let us look at this in detail. The overthrow of the antidemocratic great powers led to constitutional changes throughout central and eastern Europe and western Asia. As in Latin America a hundred years ago, a number of new democratic constitutions were evolved, so that in the early years after the war the whole of central and eastern Europe, with the exception of that island of the *ancien régime*, Hungary, was democratic on paper, Russia having adopted what purported to be a more advanced form of democracy. But most of these countries had not only had no experience of working democratic institutions: they had not even a firm tradition of constitutionalism. Moreover, the new democratic constitutions were hastily devised and open to serious criticism on practical grounds. Thus, in the last decade, many of them have either collapsed or been tacitly abandoned. Nevertheless, the net gains of democracy in the last 20 years are considerable. Let us enumerate them.

Of the pre-war democracies, none have dropped out, and two, Belgium and Norway, have become fully adult, no longer protected by other powers. Four new democracies have successfully established and maintained themselves: Czechoslovakia, Finland, Estonia, and Latvia. This is a remarkable record in a time of such turmoil. In addition, Ireland has set out on a career of constitutional democracy in the face of long-standing difficulties.

Meanwhile, in the overseas world, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have become fully adult and the people of the United States have, as President Roosevelt lately said, developed a political consciousness which will infuse new life into their democratic institutions.

In the face of this record, why is there supposed to be a crisis in democracy? The answer is that there is no crisis in democracy, but there is a crisis in government in general. This crisis is due to the fact that the tasks of government have increased enormously, both in complexity and, above all, in urgency, within the last 20 years, and that this has made it necessary to overhaul the machinery of government to meet the new demands.

Broadly speaking, what is chiefly needed today in government is a strong executive capable of making rapid decisions. Eighteenth and nineteenth-century constitutions did not provide for this, least of all in the democratic countries. Thus, when inexperienced peoples found themselves after the war saddled with old-fashioned democratic institutions, there was a natural tendency to scrap them and to form a strong executive along undemocratic lines. Thus arose the familiar "dictatorships," extending from central Europe to China.

There is little that is new about dictatorships. Americans, in particular, can find plenty of precedents on their own continent, as Englishmen can find them in the Plantagenet and Tudor periods and in the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. Such dictatorships may sometimes be the best available form of government for a particular people at a particular time; but, when that is so, it is chiefly because the people in question are often, no doubt through no fault of their own, politically immature.

To the student of political institutions what is interesting is not the rather crude and obvious way in which the backward countries have met the problem of post-war government, but the manner in which it has been faced by the democracies. The problem has been to evolve a strong executive with-

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ITS FUTURE

NO ONE WHO HAS OBSERVED the course of political events since the war can legitimately regard with any confidence the prospects of democratic government. It is not merely that, as in Italy and Germany, it has succumbed without resistance to reaction, or, as in Vienna, been overthrown after a struggle which, brave though it was, was also hopeless from the outset.

What is more important is the fact that, social democrats apart, the main body of its defenders base their case for its retention upon assumptions which conceal its essential nature. Until the consequences inherent in the contradictions of modern society are made manifest, no discussion of the future of democracy can pretend to be realistic.

There, contradictions are both internal and external in character. The internal contradiction is built upon the fact that, whereas political power is built upon universal suffrage, economic power is, in every capitalist state, the possession of a comparatively small class in the community.

But it is the logical consequence of universal suffrage that the electorate should seek to use its political power to improve its material position in a direct and continuous way. For this reason it seeks to use the power of the state to mitigate by legislative action the consequences of economic inequality. The rich are made to pay for their riches. This is not a difficult adventure in a period of prosperity. Concessions can then be made without their cost endangering the privileged position of the dominant economic class. They may grumble, but the fact of prosperity makes them prepared to pay.

The situation is different in an epoch of economic crisis. The use of the state power to redress the balance of well-being may then result in depriving the rich of their privileged position. They resent the democratic advance. They count the cost of freedom too high.

With sincerity, they argue that its consequences are the overthrow of the vital conditions of social well-being. There comes a stage when, on economic grounds, the concessions to the poorer classes are withdrawn on the ground that the state cannot afford their cost; and it may even be, as in England in 1931, that the masses are persuaded to acquiesce in this withdrawal on the plea that it is temporary and will be ended as soon as prosperity returns. But this plea will not continue to be effective for any long period. Sooner or later the parties of the Left will win authority from the electorate, either to resume the policy of concessions or to transform the foundations of the state from a capitalist to a socialist basis. The problem raised by this class divergence in society is a grave one.

* * *

For in the past history of capitalist democracy—and outside Russia we have so far known no other form of democracy—its success has been built upon the fact that the major political parties were in agreement that the fundamental features of capitalism should be preserved.

This is the first age in modern history in which that agreement is challenged at its source. The problem of transforming a capitalist democracy into a socialist one is the problem of persuading a governing class to acquiesce in its own erosion. So far in European history no such fundamental change has been accomplished peacefully; and, in our own day, as most notably in Italy and Germany, the answer to the socialist implications of universal suffrage has been Fascism.

Stripped of its high-sounding phraseology, the latter means, in fact, the suppression of democratic institutions in favor of a capitalist dictatorship. The capitalists destroy all the normal principles of constitutional majority rule, above all the right of free association and free speech, in order to preserve their economic power from the challenge of the masses.

The external contradiction of our society is not less fundamental. The contemporary phase of economic development requires production for export; there is no other way in which a machine-technology may be profitably employed. This results in a scramble for markets which expresses itself in the form of economic imperialism.

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SOCIALIST OFFICIALS TAKING OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO HITLER AT BERLIN

The logic of the imperialism phase requires the use of the state power on behalf of capitalists to secure the markets they require for the profitable disposal of their goods; hence the British domination of India, the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, the American influence in South American states.

This imperialism, in its turn, leads to two things: a conflict of interest between the competing imperialists, and the development of economic nationalism by all states seeking to protect their domestic markets from alien invasion. The price of these developments is a great shrinkage of trade, and, in the long run, war. But the first means widespread unemployment and a consequential heavy taxation with, as in Great Britain, grave repercussions upon the relation between capitalism and democracy. The second involves, as the last 15 years have made clear, changes in social relationships so vast as to involve, particularly in the defeated states, the certainty of revolution. Democracy and revolution are incompatible ideas for the simple reason that the maintenance of any equilibrium effected by revolutionary methods can never be secured in terms of consent.

On this analysis, it seems to me doubtful whether the western democracies can be preserved unless there is, in the next few years, a revival of prosperity sufficiently profound to enable the policy of concessions to the masses to be resumed. In Great Britain, it is clear that enthusiasm for the National Government has already evaporated. In France, the very foundations of democratic republicanism are in jeopardy.

America, with her immense resources, and her still experimental society, has a far more hopeful outlook; but the breakdown of the Roosevelt experiment, were it likely to occur (and it is still a grave possibility), would throw the foundations of American democracy into jeopardy.

The instability of the Spanish republic is too obvious to require emphasis; and the root of its problem there is resistance to an effort to use the resources of the state for the purpose of improving the position of the masses. Democracy seems most secure in the Scandinavian countries and in Holland and Belgium. But since these live in the orbit of the economic systems of the larger powers, changes in the latter would inevitably have profound repercussions there also.

Nor can the danger of war be omitted from the picture. Japanese imperialism is obviously waiting its opportunity to strike at Russia; and the implications of such an adventure may easily be a new world war. Hitlerite Germany is inexplicable save on the assumption that she will fight when prepared; and her rivalry both with France and Italy is a menace to peace of the first order.

* * *

The history of the seizure of Manchuria gives us the right to doubt whether the strain of a new war could be withstood by the League of Nations; for it was the plain implication of that grave crisis that, under capitalist governments, no great state believes sufficiently in the League to put the collective system to the test of application. And if, say in Great Britain, a socialist government were to come to power there is reason to doubt whether its internal problems would not be too serious to permit it to devote its resources to much more than a moral support of the League.

The breakdown of the World Economic, and the obvious bankruptcy of the Disarmament, Conference suggest the depth of the external contradiction which threatens the peace upon which the democratic future depends.

If a period of prosperity were to endure sufficiently long to enable the wants of the masses to be satisfied at a new level then, given international peace, it is possible that capitalist democracy would survive. I see no signs of the approach of such a period. On the contrary, my own view is definite that all the usual indications are present which mark the advent of an epoch of cataclysmic change. Conventional values have been challenged; reason, everywhere, is at a discount; the sense of security for established expectation has largely disappeared; the challenge of discontent grows ever more menacing; and it is important that religion, since the war, has largely lost its hold over the minds of men.

I do not infer from this position the prospect that the Russian experiment will be repeated in other countries. Here and there that may well be the case. But whenever the middle class is strong the victory of Fascism seems to me the most likely development. That victory will not be permanent for the simple reason that the condition for permanence of any social order is the necessity of conferring material well-being on the masses; and I do not believe that this is possible under a régime which, like that of Fascism, is built upon the suppression of those institutions which, like trade-unionism, have been proved essential to the safeguarding of working-class standards of life.

I add that I accept the superiority of the democratic way of government to that of any alternative. But its necessary corollary seems to me to be the realization of the equality it postulates in the political realm in other spheres, notably the economic, of life. The contradiction between its purposes and that of capitalism is too final for their marriage to be possible except under the special conditions which, broadly speaking, ended with the war of 1914. Were men reasonable creatures they might be willing to attempt a peaceful adjustment of the differences they confront; for they would realize that a settlement in terms of conflict has no hope of permanence. But it seems impossible to persuade the holders of economic power to surrender the privileges its possession entails; and the implication of that unwillingness is a violent struggle for the control of government in which democratic principles have no serious chance of survival.

Women Defy the Earth to Keep Its Secrets

Braving the Hardships of Desert Lands, They Vie With Men as Pioneers in Uncovering the Archæological Treasures of Bygone Centuries

By Peggy Scott

Miss Gertrude Caton-Thompson With Her Workers in the Libyan Desert.

AN EXPLORER who has sought the secrets of ancient civilizations in obscure corners of the world was preparing a new expedition.

"And I presume," a friend remarked, "that the book recording your discoveries will be dedicated to your wife."

"No," said the explorer quietly. "I rather think not!"

"No?" echoed the friend in surprise.

"No," repeated the explorer, "you see, she's going to write the book herself."

For women—as second in command—as members, and often as leaders of archæological expeditions, are no novelty today. The serious business of filling in the blank spaces on the world's maps has become a task in which they share. Major expeditions, where the work is difficult and the conditions dangerous, are no longer exclusively staffed with men as they were two decades ago. If armed guards are necessary, as they were when Mrs. Agnes Horsfield was digging at Petra, in the Transjordan—armed guards there will be. No more than men do modern women retreat before the difficulties that face those who seek to wrest new knowledge from the crust of the globe.

Miss Gertrude Caton-Thompson, with Miss Elinor Gardner, geologist, and 30 or 40 Bedouins, goes to the desolate Libyan desert to search for traces of prehistoric man; they travel on camels or on foot through miles of soft sand, and over rocks, and hills, and rough grounds; they think nothing of camping three days from water supplies; they do not mind being far from civilization for two or three months together. Miss Dorothy Garrod and her expedition spend each spring and autumn digging with the Arabs in the caves on Mount Carmel. Miss Winifred Lamb has uncovered five towns in the Island of Mitylene (Lesbos).

Because of the good work women have done, it is becoming usual in Palestine to have a mixed staff on expeditions, and in most of the younger countries also.

Lady Petrie has always taken her full share of the work with Sir Flinders Petrie on his many expeditions; Mrs. Leonard Wooley is her husband's assistant at Ur of the Chaldees; Miss Margaret Murray, who is now lecturer on Egyptology at University College, London, did field work for many years in Malta, Sardinia, and elsewhere; Miss Kathleen Kenyon, daughter of Sir Frederick Kenyon, the retired director of the British Museum, is with the Samaria Expedition.

Miss Caton-Thompson and Miss Gardner pitch their tents in the "awful desolation" of the Libyan Desert—and they have only once been blown down by a sandstorm!

"If we can keep well-fed, dry and warm, we are content," says Miss Caton-Thompson. "We can live exclusively on tinned or dried food, but when we go into the central villages of Kharga, we can get vegetables such as tomatoes, beans, spinach, onions, and also fruit—oranges and dates in their season. The narrow little streets of Kharga are mostly underground because of the great summer heat."

Miss Caton-Thompson was one of the first to realize that the depressions which are hollowed out some thousand feet below the general level of the Libyan plateau are likely to contain records of early human habitation. These oases are watered by scattered natural springs which make vegetable and animal life possible. "Oasis" is a misnomer where the Kharga Oasis is concerned. Less than 1 per cent of its 1158 square miles is cultivated, and the sand-dunes have made the remainder even more desolate than the Libyan Desert Plateau itself.

The archæologists have set themselves to find out when the Kharga Oasis was first inhabited, and by whom. Groups of fossil springs—those sealed by their own deposits—led them to believe that the water supply had once been more abundant. Fossil leaves confirmed this view, for they gave proof of shrubs and bushes and trees.

During Miss Caton-Thompson's second season in the desert, great assistance was given to her by Lady Bailey, who came in her airplane and helped the archæologists to make a survey. Instead of taking four days to cover 100 miles, as they had been doing, the airplane flew over the same distance in an hour, showing the archæologists the general lie of the ground.

Miss Caton-Thompson is well equipped for the task; she has made successful excavations in various parts of the world, including Zimbabwe and other Rhodesian sites, for the British Association. She speaks Arabic, and gets on with her native workers; she makes her own maps; and both she and Miss Gardner take photographs. For the book she is writing on her expedition, she has made more than 500 drawings.

When Miss Dorothy Garrod goes back to Palestine to renew her search for traces of prehistoric man in the caves on Mount Carmel, the entire village population comes to her, clamoring for work.

Arab women are only allowed to work with men from their own village, and Miss Garrod finds that there is much more peace if she has all the men from the same village also. The Arabs are much surprised that English and Americans work together on the same expedition! It is true that Miss Garrod considers tact and self-control among the qualifications needed for the archæologist, who is "cooped up" for months with her staff!

The expedition lived at first in tents, but, as the excavation is at a very windy spot, they built a simple mud-house with a series of little rooms. No doors or windows are fitted and, if the weather is bad, the roof leaks. They have an Egyptian cook from Jerusalem or Haifa, and the local village supplies a house boy.

Miss Garrod determined to be an archæologist after reading a book by Sir Arthur Keith on "Primitive Man." She took a course on anthropology at Oxford, and then studied in France at the Institute of Human Palæontology under Prof. Abbé Breuil. She visited the various expeditions working in France in order to find out how they did the work, and then took part under a competent director—the only way to learn, in her opinion.

"When I started to excavate on my own account," she said, "I went first to Gibraltar and worked in a cave for seven months. I found there the traces of the man of the Neanderthal Period. Then the British School of Archæology in Jerusalem asked me to go to Mount Carmel, where the caves were being threatened by quarrying, and where flint implements, of which little was known, were scattered about.

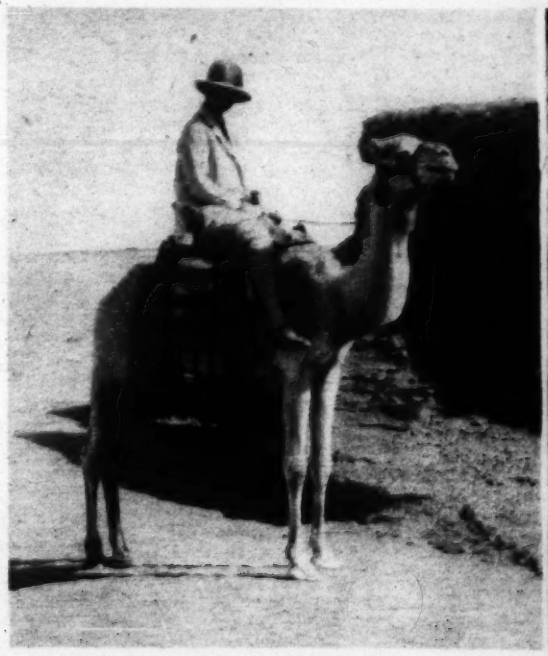
"During this last season of three months, we brought home 50,000 pieces of flint, two enormous packing cases of animal bones, and a number of human skeletons. The Palestine Government claims a share of the finds, but we are allowed to bring all the material home for study. This last season we have gone down to a very great depth in the largest cave, which is about 20 meters deep, and found very early types of flint instruments, such as skin-scrapers, spearheads, hand-axes, and choppers."

Of the five superposed towns, contemporary with Troy, which Miss Lamb has discovered in the Island of Mitylene (Lesbos), the latest is so attractive that part of it has been allowed to remain undisturbed.

"We have plans of all five towns," said Miss Lamb, "and in any case, we should leave an area unexcavated—a sample of each town—for the investigation of future people. Some new factor in science might come to light. Troy is even now being retested by an American expedition, and the same primitive stock which founded Troy colonized prehistoric Lesbos. This is shown by the architecture and pottery of these people who settled in the island before 3000 B. C."

Miss Lamb has a special advantage in that she has a facility for learning languages. She speaks modern Greek and Turkish, and can, of course, decipher ancient Greek inscriptions. As a child she wanted to learn Greek and go to Greece, and she prepared for it by taking a first class in both parts of the Tripos at Cambridge. Miss Lamb is now keeper of the Greek and Roman department at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

"Our finds are not allowed to leave Greece," she said, "but we have every opportunity of study there. The museum gives us a workshop. In camp, the most strenuous work begins each day when the digging ceases, for the finds have to be sorted and catalogued, photographs have to be dealt with, and plans kept up to date."



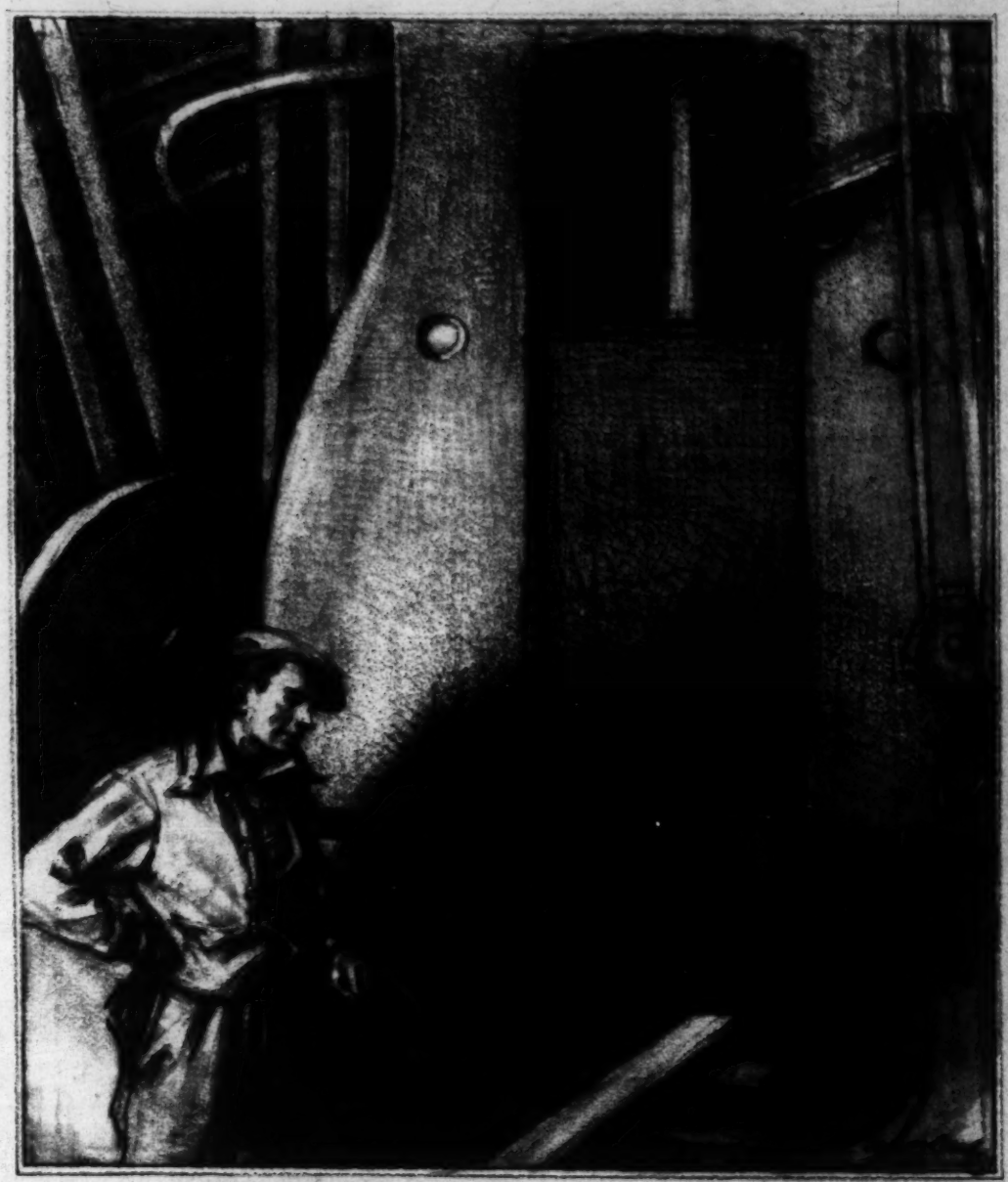
Miss Caton-Thompson, on Her Desert Steed, Views Her Surroundings.

Group of Arabs in Miss Dorothy Garrod's Expedition Seeking Traces of Prehistoric Man in Caves on Mount Carmel, Palestine.

Who's IT in Industry—Man or Machine?

Trends Forecast That Sooner or Later Machinery Will Be Not the Dictatorial Master but the Listening Slave

By Rufus Steele



Drawn by Harry Townsend

"Out of Thought Have Emerged All the Ponderous Devices That Clink and Rattle and Roar Their Way Through a Machine Age."

AMERICAN INDUSTRY is at a crossroads. The air is electric with crisis. Industrial Labor declares it still further will shorten hours, raise wages, project itself into management. Industrial Capital, stung already in world competition by inequality of costs, blares back that if NRA grants Labor its far-reaching demands, factory will play that thundering ace reserved in its sleeve. It will set many more machines and unheard-of machines so to whirring that in countless factories and plant departments mere handfuls will be sufficient where hundreds of workers now punch the clock.

Charge and counter-charge, threat and counter-threat, with a troubled Government first outdictating plant autocrats and next outliberaling union radicals in its search for equilibrium, focus public attention on one of the most significant, least understood problems in the nation's economic life.

Can machines rise up at the command of Capital to replace men on some new, bewildering scale? What are the technical, legal and moral limitations of this doubly riveted robot, if there be such a bugaboo, and are there steps a humane people should take to prevent the greed of Labor and the greed of Capital from letting the robot unroll his tragic stuff?

"You don't know the half of it," a vigorous young union official of the New England district told me. "This machine racket is no sudden idea of the imperialist employers. For 10 years they've been getting ready with some kind of a big machine drive to cut down all the man hours and eat up all the man jobs they could."

What I might have told this young organizer was that he himself didn't know the tenth of his story. He didn't know that every substitution of machinery for men, with its attendant tussle, traces back to invention of the spinning frame by Richard Arkwright, barber, and his establishing at Nottingham in 1768 the spinning mill that was to throw many hand workers out of employment for a time; that was to cause heartbreaks, riots, an industrial revolution, and lift England to industrial supremacy. The organizer didn't know that the machine-for-men thing harks back in this country to Cyrus Hall McCormick's invention in 1831 of a reaping machine embracing seven fundamental principles, with bloody fights by incredulous Midwest farmhands and their slow turning to other jobs behind city counters and in the expanding reaping machine factory in the village of Chicago.

Always a fresh machine unfoldment, with its dazzling lifting up of production and smashing down of costs, has terrified the worker and aroused his elemental dudgeon. Always, too, of course—until these present disjointed times, when the world protests almost unthinkably an oversaturation with labor—the destruction the irate worker could wreak with his hands has been averted by his falling into other jobs which called for his learning a trade strange to him, but with his pay, often diminished, going on. And now, accepting the saturation idea, is American industrial Capital, honest enough in its outraged feelings, about to attempt to leave industrial Labor, honest enough in its own view of its stiff demands, out in the shelterless cold with an era of mighty machinery that almost will operate itself?

"They'd do it if they could, but they just can't," a grizzled shop superintendent in Pennsylvania assured me with a gesture that was somehow more sweeping than convincing. "The wise boys at the top of the plants have just naturally reached the limit of things," old Dan went on. "Machinery already does everything but laugh and think. A tree only grows so tall. Invention only grows so tall. Automatic machinery has waded into factory work just as tall as it can wade, and when the employers tell the beefing employees to shut up or they'll rush in more job-swallowing devices they're just bluffing and that's all."

But oh, honest old Dan, great handler of men and great deliverer of the metal goods, before now I've caught you in other fundamental mistakes! In 1919 Dan explained for me the bearing of two wars on American industry. After the Civil War there was an appalling shortage of man power, and so machinery leaped into its golden era to meet the imperative need. After the World War there was an appalling shortage of man power and, Dan pointed out, since it was impossible to develop the machine any further, the man would simply have to be developed to make the machine do more. And certainly the man was developed. Apprentice schools flourished again. One plant school in Massachusetts, taking 400 promising youngsters at a time, did a piece of man refining that probably holds the world's record up to now. The talented head of that school turned out graduates with the hands of 10 workers and the mental horsepower of 100.

Yet machine development in American plants in that very period far outstripped development of the human element. Inventive engineers in the planning departments no sooner felt the challenge of rich orders waiting impatiently to be filled than they allotted unaccustomed labors to old machines and fashioned strange new machines to lick up endlessly tasks it had always been supposed required the skill and judgment that guided a human hand. Industrial machine equipment of 1934 makes the machine equipment of 1919, when old Dan waxed so wise, take on the crude aspects of a hand-starter auto engine snorting its reluctance on a zero day.

The inevitable deduction is that machine maximum has no more been reached today than it had been in the year after the World War armies forsook the trenches. Consider the pouring of the 200-inch telescope reflector at Corning, N. Y., the other day, although everybody has known ever since Mt. Wilson Observatory got its famous lens that a 100-incher was the greatest glass that machinery in men's hands could ever turn out for the discovering of new worlds. Consider that only a few years after the physicist's fiat of the irreducible atom, mechanics ask less than a five-hour day in which to shatter the atom to bits. The machinery of wireless communication, the machinery of flight, the machinery of working, shaping, joining and polishing metals into finished products is exactly as unlimited and illimitable as is men's thinking. Out of thought have emerged all the ponderous devices that clink and rattle and roar their way through a machine age, and into that age will press more and new type machines as often as thinking men feel the urge that drives them to raise an earnest mental call.

Does this mean then that the 15,000,000 men and women workers in American industry, three-fourths of them native-born and many still detached from their regular jobs, can have their future made even more hazardous by the introduction of additional and perhaps startlingly original machinery? Yes, from the standpoint of mechanical possibility, it does mean that.

The technical men feel that if demand for new machinery were made upon them now they could meet it. There would naturally be a refinement of effort. The obvious things are done; invention would pursue tortuous paths. But the devices engineering cunning could bring would be as definite as the planer or the turret lathe. Involved in structure, the new machines in their functions would leave no doubt in even the most sluggish worker that each usurped the occupation of countless horny hands. Each would be quick enough to touch off that elemental dudgeon in a man which at first flush makes him feel he wants to hurl a bomb into the office and a torch into the works.

And are these mechanical monsters, because engineering can envisage them, to come flooding into the factories? Probably not! Not, in any event, at such speed as to sweep away the established order of things. Probably no disaster portends to large numbers of individuals. There is more to this tense, turgid situation than mechanics. There is a kind of balance that appears to reside in the scheme of things. And, too, there are meaningful morals. In and out of the marvelous pattern of American industry there run neglected but colorful threads that again and again have changed intricacies of the design. Proud lords of production, drunk with possibility and power, have often enough tried to ignore moral considerations and treat workers like inconsequential cogs in wheels, and somehow the astute planning went awry. Often enough, workers, goaded by an overemphasized picture of their desserts withheld, have ruthlessly planned slurred service, wastage and sabotage, and then have failed completely to carry out the plan. Or if the plot was accomplished, the plotters' ends somehow were not. Works managers and shop foremen are little given to babbling about such matters as these; yet management and men have told me of things they have seen come to pass.

"I was a crack hand riveter in the Blank plant when the steam riveter came in," a fine old foreman of my acquaintance confided. "A bunch of us tops were picked to learn the machines, but we struck instead and one night we sneaked into the yard to see how much damage we could do to a battleship that was on the ways. We disarmed the watchman and tied him up, everything but his mouth, and how he did let us have it. 'You crazy galoots,' he said, 'why can't you see machines are as much for you as anybody? If the steam riveters you operate turn out 10 times as much work as hand, don't you see you'll soon be drawing down two or three times as much as you did before? Go on, wreck the big tub if you can; then spend a lifetime running rock-crushing machinery up in the pen at nothing a year.'

"We cut the watchman loose and next day we all took on at the new jobs. In plants a new machine has pretty often been looked on as a devil, but after a mad rush at it plant labor zigzags back to normal and finds its place and peace. A few men may suffer a lot or a lot of men may suffer a little, but things right themselves on the new course because a whole lot of suffering doesn't

(*Continued on Page 13*)

Indoor Touring A

Great Planetaria, Two of Which Are in the Unit
Startling Realism the Sublim

By Margaret Ro

PERCHED ON THE UPPER DECK of a steamer in mid-ocean at midnight! No clouds. No moon. Above one's head only the great spangled dome of night. Innumerable stars spread from zenith to horizon. It is a stirring sight

Night scenes like this have been captured, so to speak, and brought within the confines of buildings. The planetarium, through its complicated and highly scientific optical instrument, is able to reproduce the phenomena of the heavens within doors.

Contemplating this artificial sky is like being transplanted to an isolated desert spot far from the glare of city lights or the smudge of city smoke, and from this unobstructed sandy waste to feel the bigness of the universe, the dignity of the entire system of planets as they move in their courses.

The whole grand pageantry of the sky is brought within museum walls and thrown upon the domed ceiling with such accuracy and realism that wee mortals sitting under these stars feel themselves transported to that mid-ocean deck or that desert spot.

* * *

In the whole world there are now 19 planetaria, all built within the last decade. Two of these are in the United States—in Chicago and Philadelphia—and 17 are in Europe. Germany has 12, and each of the cities of Stockholm, Rome, Moscow, Milan and Vienna has one.

The first planetarium in America was constructed on an island in Lake Michigan off the shore of down-town Chicago, in May, 1930. Its isolated location and dark walls of granite, often shrouded in lake fog, command for it a peculiar awesome respect from the more than 2,500,000 people who have already entered it.

Men, women and children stood in line four abreast slowly angling their way to the door during last summer's Century of Progress Exposition. The gift of Mr. Max Adler, it is known as the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum.

The second American planetarium is housed in Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, the gift of Mr. Samuel S. Fels. It was opened last December and is called the Fels Planetarium. The third planetarium in the United States is now under construction in Griffith Park, Los Angeles, Calif. It will probably be completed in the fall of 1934 and is the gift of the late Col. Griffith J. Griffith. Others are either in the blue print stage or are being contemplated.

* * *

Hardly anyone leaves a planetarium chamber feeling quite the same as when he entered it. The experience does something for him! From the most sophisticated astronomer to the layman interested in stars as a hobby, from the office clerk to the business executive, from the homemaker to the teacher, from the lad in the grades to the Ph. D., thousands of people have "sat under the stars" in the planetarium and have come forth with a changed conception of the universe.

Some, of course, have not the slightest idea, when they start out, about what is going to happen. They are like Aunt Susie who, with many others, wanted to "do" all the buildings. But Aunt Susie had mistakenly put another "t" in the word planetarium making it "planTetarium." On her way over, she said she hoped "to get some ideas for replanting her begonias and arranging her petunias."

Others there are who suppose they are going to look out through a telescope at the real sky and so they wait day after day for a clear evening before making their first trip. But the planetarium is neither a conservatory nor an observatory. No plants are there and neither can one look out at the actual sky above. So much the better, for, regardless of the midday sun or the raging snowstorm, within the planetarium one sits in a cozy room and has the pattern of the sky spread artificially above his head.

Carl Zeiss
THE PLANETARIUM IN HANNOVER, GERMANY

Sitting in the circular chamber in the Chicago planetarium, for instance, awaiting the lecture for the first time, is like preparing to embark on a voyage to unknown realms. Only the one at the control board really knows the stops and the destination. The fellow travelers are a motley crowd. There is a professor from Princeton, a farmer from Iowa, a mining engineer, a bride and groom from Minnesota, a whole bloc of school children, an amateur astronomer, and some 600 others.

The lights grow dim. The big black instrument, which looks like a huge dumb-bell hoisted on its frame of steel in the center of the room, is ready to obey the director at the control board. The lights become fainter and fainter. The heavy doors are closed. And, as though the gangplank were lifted, the 600 or more passengers settle back in their chairs and—they're off.

The chamber is now as black as a huge pocket or an underground cave. Except for a few smothered whispers, all is silent. A crescent moon slips up from the eastern horizon and slowly meanders across the sky to the west. Gradually dawn arrives. Up from the east, heralding the day, comes Venus, brightest of the planets. Then Jupiter, with its bands, and Saturn, with its rings. Then little Mercury slowly creeps up. The sun rises, a great ball of light, followed by the reddish planet Mars. All of these bodies ascend, move across the sky, and set.

Suddenly a chorus of "Oh's" and "Ah's" sweeps the chamber, for, unannounced, a midnight sky is reproduced, with its apparent millions of stars. The illusion is perfect. Surroundings are forgotten. Each one feels alone on a wind-swept prairie in the night hours, or perched on some hilltop peering into the heights and depths of the universe, looking out upon the other planets, meditating on the infinity of space and the tremendous dignity of the heavenly host.

* * *

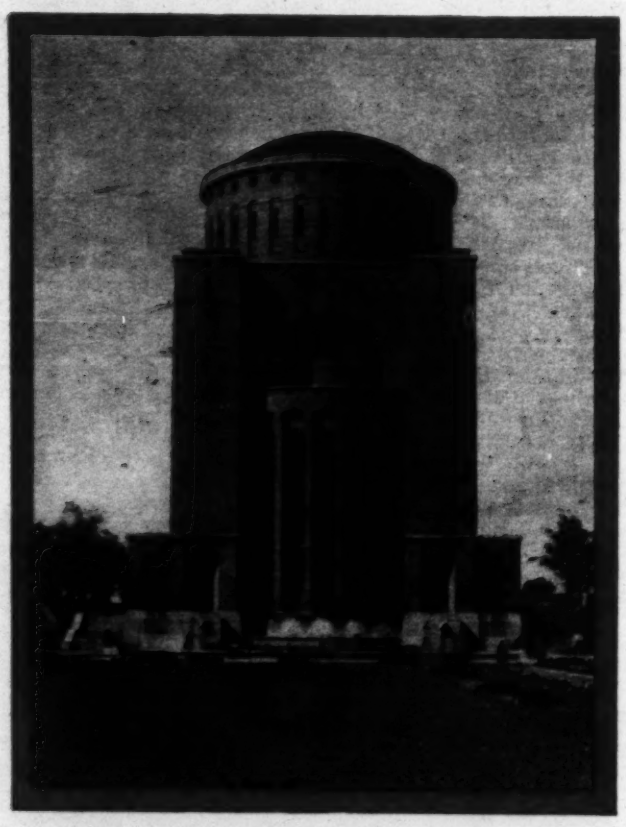
With one twist at the control board the captain turns a button and the whole starry field begins to move. Just as, a few minutes before, the sun rose and set, now the stars follow in their course. The traveler is reminded of some sleepless night when, watching through a certain window beyond a particular tree branch, he could see a bright star shining. As the hours passed the star moved out of sight beyond the frame of the window. Here he sees all the stars as they keep moving through the night hours.

But in the planetarium it is not necessary to wait on time. The captain can speed up the moving multitude at will. He can make a whole medley of stars, that one apparently sees from the hilltop, move on out of sight and others rise from great depths of space to take their places. In a few minutes, whole weeks and months have passed in stately procession.

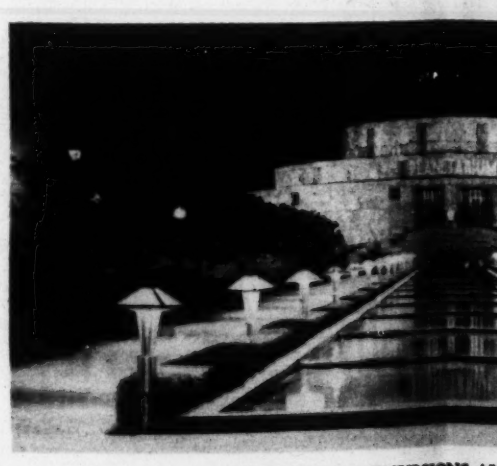
Or the director can turn the clock back and retrace the years to see the sky as it was when George Washington may have knelt under it on one of those chill nights at Valley Forge, or as it might have looked to Martin Luther from his Wartburg tower window. Likewise the planets can be speeded up to show the sky as it is calculated to appear in 1946 or in 1994.

Not only are the local heavens possible but the sky tourist may be taken far from his native latitude. Moving southward, pausing at the equator and then pushing toward the south pole he

ALL THE ILLUSION OF THE
The Upper Picture Shows a Large Audience Awaiting a Lecture in the Adler
the Artificial Sky "Tur



Carl Zeiss
PLANETARIUM AT HAMBURG, GERMANY



GATEWAY TO EXCURSIONS AR
Night View of the Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Mu
Off the Shore of Down-T

g Among the Stars

he United States, Reveal Upon Domed Ceilings With e Sublime Pageantry of the Skies

Margaret Root Zahler

ION OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS
re in the Adler Planetarium in Chicago. The Lower Shows the Planetarium With
ificial Sky "Turned On."

Lower Picture—Kaufmann & Fabry

glimpses the night as it looks to the men in Little America, or as it appears to the Australian who beholds it sprayed with stars unknown to the Canadian and and studded with the Southern Cross. Moving northward again and finally crossing the arctic circle he glimpses the northern lights and the midnight sun. Slipping up to the north pole he views the strange spectacle of the sun wheeling around in a circle above the horizon line.

Occasionally the captain may stop to point out clusters of stars and special aspects—the Milky Way, the Big Dipper, the North Star, Orion, the evening star, or he may project on the dome photographs of peculiar nebulæ and bits of the real sky as they are seen through telescopes.

All of this traveling hither and yon, gazing out into the depths of space, tends to shrink mortals to an amazingly small size. A mere human being feels about as diminutive as the fraction of a pin point riding on a terrestrial ball no larger than a walnut. When he watches this system of celestial bodies threading their complex but orderly courses, the planets making their loops, all following their own orbits with no collisions, he can scarcely fail to recognize that the whole phenomena is controlled and governed by a power omnipotent.

Finally getting back from the majestic journey the passengers disembark. They walk out of the planetarium somewhat dazed as though coming from a different world, and unable at once to return to their mundane duties of running adding machines, ordering the family groceries, teaching zoölogy, digging ditches and writing editorials.

* * *

Thus it is that an instrument, which took years of experimentation by the Zeiss Company in Jena, Germany, has been perfected to such an extent that it can reproduce the heavens for any time, either in the past or future, on the hemispherical dome as it would look to people in any part of the world.

The instrument is a grotesque-looking affair shaped like a huge dumb-bell, measuring about 12 feet from end to end and weighing a ton. The first of these, which was installed in the Deutsches Museum in Munich, Germany, had only one ball and was capable of producing only the local sky. Since then the instrument has been vastly improved.

The balls and the handle of the dumb-bell have lenses like eyes focusing in all directions. Thirty-two of these in the balls send out as many star fields on the dome, all fitted together like a great mosaic. Separate flashlight projectors, up and down the handle of the dumb-bell, are for the sun, moon and other planets. Seven electric motors managed at the control board enable the demonstrator to rotate the dumb-bell and to furnish whatever effect on the dome he desires.

The acoustical problem in a planetarium is slightly different from that of the ordinary auditorium. In the latter a certain amount of reverberation is desirable, but in the planetarium the attempt is to imitate the out-of-doors at night on the top of a hillside where there is a dead silence.

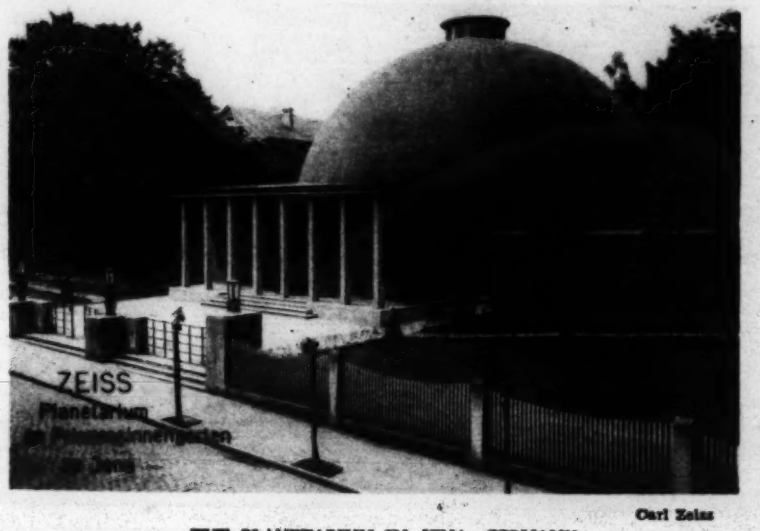
To accomplish this, the dome of the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia, the most recent to be completed, is made of thin sheets of stainless iron perforated with tiny holes back of which are walls covered with mineral wool padding. Thus the sound waves of the lecturer's voice penetrate the dome and are absorbed by the walls behind, giving the same effect as though the speaker were talking out under a clear night sky.

* * *

Since the first planetarium was established in Munich many other cities have adopted the plan, some of them constructing separate buildings and some including them in buildings already in existence. In 1926, the year following the Munich installation, six others were established in Germany—in Düsseldorf, Bremen, Leipzig, Jena, Dresden and Berlin. In 1927 planetaria were opened in Vienna, Austria, and in Mannheim and Nuremberg, Germany.

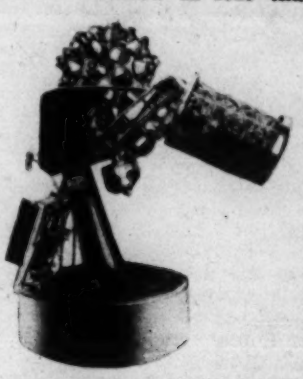
One of the old characteristic landmarks in Rome was used in 1928. The projection dome with the instrument is housed in the Hall of Minerva of the Palazzo della Stamperia, the ancient Thermæ of Diocletian. In the same year in Hannover, Germany, a planetarium was built which crowns the top of a seven-story newspaper building in the heart of the city. Stuttgart also constructed one in that year.

There was such a keen interest among the Russians in their planetarium built in Moscow in 1929 that, after a year's time, the building had to be enlarged to accommodate a library and other educational facilities, which, it is reported, are always well visited.



Carl Zeiss

THE PLANETARIUM IN JENA, GERMANY



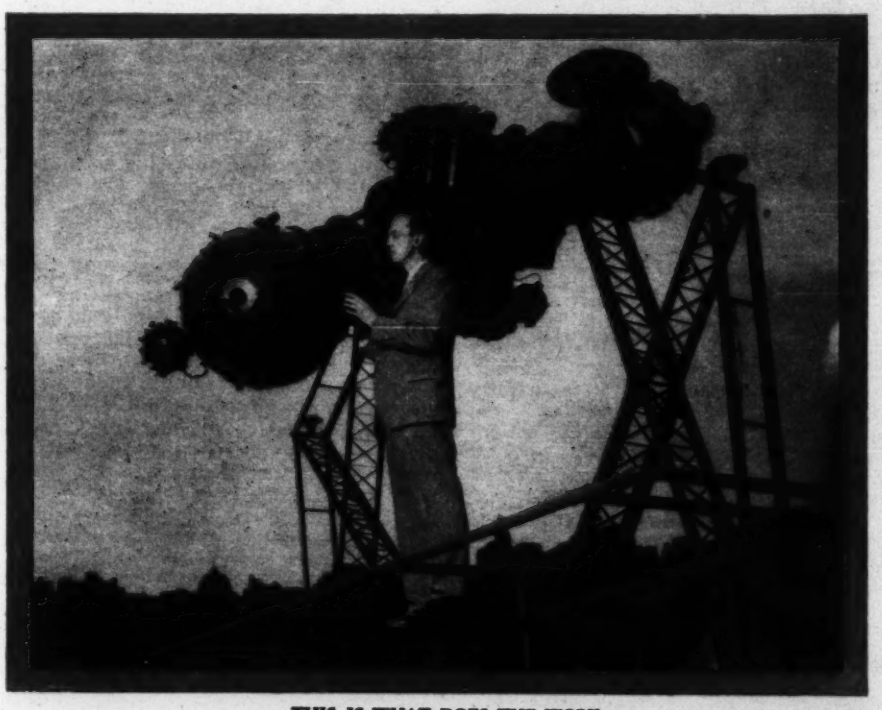
The Original Planetarium in the German Museum at Munich. This Type Has Been Obsolete Since 1924.

A tall water tower in the town park in Hamburg, Germany, houses that city's planetarium which opened in 1930. Italy's second one was ready for the public in Milan in the same year.

The idea spread to the United States and in May, 1930, the Adler Planetarium in Chicago began a new type of astronomical education for Americans, bringing to all types of people a better knowledge of the universe, hitherto almost unnoticed, especially by city folks. There is now growing up outside the Chicago planetarium chamber, but within the building, a collection of all types of astronomical instruments—ancient sundials, early telescopes, age-old compasses, nocturnals, astrolabes, and modern astronomical instruments.

Lectures at both the Adler and Fels planetaria change each month, so that many people become "star fans," returning again and again to hear lectures on the architecture of the heavens, the great precessional cycle, the way of the planets, the midnight sun, the southern sky, the seasons, objects of special interest in the sky, the moon and its motions, time and place, and the calendar. But at each lecture the visitors journey to the hilltop and get that memorable glimpse into unfathomable space.

CURSIONS AMONG THE PLANETS
Astronomical Museum Built of Rainbow Granite on an Island
hore of Down-Town Chicago.



THIS IS WHAT DOES THE WORK
The Planetarium Instrument at Fels Planetarium at Philadelphia, a Part of the New Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute and Museum.

The Silent Speech of the American Indian

Intertribal Sign Language Developed by Red Men of the Western Plains Might Serve as Useful Means of Communication Between Boy Scouts of Different Countries

By Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A.

THE INDIANS OF THE GREAT PLAINS of America long ago devised a means of conversing with one another, however wide the linguistic differences between tribes. They used gestures. They developed a form of silent speech, constructed according to the same rules which have governed the growth of spoken languages, and adequate to satisfy their needs. Their successful experiment in overcoming barriers of speech between one tribe and another should not be permitted to pass into oblivion.

This sign language of the red men has more than merely antiquarian interest. It could be useful today as a means of communication between the Boy Scouts of different countries. What boy is not interested in the American Indian, and what boy would not like to use the Indians' intertribal language? In being used, this language would be preserved, and not lost to the future.

When Europeans first explored the North American plains they found the intertribal language of gesture signs stabilized over all the area, from far north in Canada to the border of old Mexico. These intertribal gestures had required ages to develop and were in no way arbitrary in nature or origin; they had been evolved slowly by imitation and analogy, but chiefly by imitation of the acts and qualities of visible concrete objects. The plains Indian is extremely discerning in selecting for imitation the act or quality best adapted to convey his thought to the mind of another, and at the same time to differentiate the object from all others of the same class.

The outstanding physical characteristic of the mountain sheep, for instance, is in his huge curving horns. No other animal on the plains has like horns, and the Indian used these horns for imitation by gesture—and nomenclature. In the same way, the imitation of wide branching antlers designates the elk; the short incurving horns, the buffalo, and the pronged horns, the antelope. These imitative gestures give sign names by which the animals are known, and these names are instantly recognized by every Indian on the plains. The peculiar acts of visible objects are imitated for nomenclature, such as the movement of the wings of a bird, the peculiar gait of a rabbit, the aiming of a gun, all of which are imitated by suitable gestures in a way that instantly suggests the object itself.

"But," it is asked, "how are expressions by gesture arrived at for the immaterial, the invisible and intellectual which cannot be visualized for imitation?"

These expressions are arrived at in the sign language by the same methods that apply to our vocal tongue—by the application of a linguistic device, well known to the science of language as "figurative transfer of meaning," an inner change of language by which through a perceived analogy, an old gesture is given a new meaning, while still retaining the old, and without any change of form. Innumerable examples of this inner change are to be noted in our dictionaries, which frequently provide a word with many meanings; each one of those meanings is there, because of some analogy perceived by someone in the past.

The sign "wolf," for instance, is made by the imitation of the two sharp ears of the wolf—all that is visible, as he lies hidden in the grass, watching you go by. Since the wolf is considered to be the wisest animal on the plains, the Indian perceives an analogy between the wolf and his wisdom; when either is mentioned the other springs instantly to mind, as is also the case with our word "foxy."

Through the analogy perceived by the Indian between the wolf and his wisdom, the old sign for the visible wolf is given a new meaning—"wisdom," while it retains its old meaning, wolf, without any change of form.

In the same way we obtain two other meanings for the sign for "wolf." The Pawnee tribe was considered to be the oldest inhabitant of the central plains, and when the newer tribes came out on the plains they encountered Pawnee scouts, wearing wolf masks over their faces to deceive the strangers into thinking they were nothing but harmless wolves.

This led the Indian to designate all scouts, as well as the Pawnee, by the old sign "wolf," and this one sign wolf is thus interpreted in four ways: first, the concrete and visible wolf himself; next, his wisdom; third, Pawnee; fourth, a scout. The particular meaning to be selected in interpretation is that one which best suits the context. A whole list of idiomatic expressions by gesture has grown up about that one sign "wolf." To consider, for instance, is to cause one's wolf (wisdom) to carefully examine the ground in front; to make a mistake is to have one's wolf (wisdom) miss the mark and go astray.

It will thus be seen that the higher, more intellectual portions of the sign language have been built up in the same manner as the corresponding elements of our vocal speech. This sign language of the plains is subject to all the general laws of linguistic science, save those of sound. It is a regular conventional language having expressions for every tribe on the plains, for all the important animals, trees, and rivers, and for some fish, flowers and mountains. By this language Indians of all the different linguistic families on the plains are able to converse with one another without making a vocal sound.

As each new idea arises, the Indian promptly finds expression for it by a simple, convenient gesture which, if sufficiently apt and distinctive, soon receives the vogue that alone can make it language. During the World War someone gave the Piegan Blackfeet of Montana a photograph of the German Kaiser which showed him with long pointed and upturned mustaches, the like of which had never been seen before on the plains, but its imitation by gesture served to give Wilhelm II a name, as the Indians had never heard of him before the war. This started among the Piegan Blackfeet and soon spread to the adjoining tribes.

Besides the signs covering the old life, which have been handed down from generation to generation, it may be for 1000 years or more, there are many others unknown to the previous generation that show this to be a living language, continually finding new expressions for new thoughts. As examples, one may cite the sign names for the electric telegraph, telephone, radio, automobile, airplane, mowing machine, hay, alfalfa, wheat, corn and oats. Most wonderful of all in the whole vocabulary of gesture signs, in conception and execution, is the sign for interest on money which the Indian conceives of as "the child of money" and designates by a gesture, slight, convenient and exactly describing the intrinsic meaning as conceived of by the Indian. The simplicity, ease of delivery and swiftness of execution would have to be seen to be appreciated.

Some of the Indian gestures I call natural, because there is something in the nature of man that causes him to express the same things in the same way, under the same circumstances in all parts of the world and in all ages of the world's history. The sign for prayer I have seen made on the plains by our Indians, and by the Moros of the Sulu Archipelago in the Philippines. It is recorded in our Bible as used by Solomon and again 19 times in the Iliad of Homer. The sign "stop," the sign of protest, is universal in its use and you see it every day at the street corner, used by the police to halt traffic. But while there are these examples of natural signs, there are by no means enough of them to constitute a language.

I became interested in this study shortly after my graduation from West Point. I was assigned to one of the vacancies in the 7th Cavalry that resulted from the killing of Gen. G. A. Custer, with many of his officers and men, in battle with the Sioux Indians of Montana, June 25, 1876. I followed the fortunes of the 7th Cavalry on horseback over the plains of the West for more than 20,000 miles—as far from our station at times as 700 miles while operating in that land of romance and adventure, the home of the buffalo and the wild Indian.

Within a short time after joining the regiment, I started to learn the sign language because of its intertribal use on the plains, with the hope that it would prove useful to me in gaining command of the large bodies of wild Indians we used in those days as guides and trailers to show us the proper crossings, water holes, and trails and at times to point out hostile villages. This duty was sought by the more adventurous lieutenants who had no companies of their own because the scouts were usually covering the country miles in the front and were certain to be present at all the notable happenings. While my interest in the sign language was at first utilitarian, I soon came to love it for its own sake and a scientific interest was soon aroused that has lasted to this hour. It brought me some distinction in my youth and now affords me very pleasant employment in recording the language for those who come after us.

Representative Scott Leavitt, a member of Congress from Montana, fearing the sign language would soon be swept away by civilization, like everything else aboriginal, obtained the passage of a bill in Congress for me to make a record of the language by sound and motion pictures. The execution was placed in the hands of the photographic division of the Department of Agriculture, whose photographers took immense interest in the work. Representatives of 13 different spoken languages were assembled on the Blackfoot Agency at Browning, Mont., and a number of films made to prove the intertribal character of the language. Later at Washington I turned in subtitles for some 200 signs and about 450 were filmed before the appropriation ran out. Another bill was introduced to permit completion of the work but it was a "victim of the depression." The bill failed of passage and the completion of the record must await better times.

The sign language played for ages a very high part in the life of the plains, as the only medium of arbitration in peace and war and the principal instrument for the spread of culture. It will subject this generation to much adverse criticism by those who come after us if we permit this important and useful language to disappear without record. If the Boy Scouts of the various countries of the world could be instructed in the use of this sign language, far from disappearing from active use, it would have a more important and useful career in the future. As a medium of communication among the Boy Scouts of the world, it might have a considerable effect upon international peace. Boy Scouts are not accustomed to discuss with one another the higher mathematics, and their needs are very simple. The language has no grammar to be learned save syntax. Some of the signs are natural gestures and do not have to be learned, while many others are so apt they suggest themselves. All red-blooded boys have a natural interest in the Indians and want to learn their sign language. No other language is so well fitted to fill such an international rôle. If you do not know the proper conventional gesture you can invent one for the occasion by imitation of some salient act or quality that will cause you to be understood. It is sometimes said that all Indians understood the sign language, but this is not so. It belongs only to the plains and nowhere else, except where its use shades off through contact with sign talkers.

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TALKING OVER OLD TIMES IN THE INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE

Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott With Captain Sumpkea of the Umatilla Tribe (Left) and Amos Pond of the Cayuse Tribe After a Call at the White House a Few Years Ago.

Among the New Books

The Past Joins the Present

In the Dark Backward, by Henry W. Nevinson. London: Routledge. 10s. 6d. net.

READERS WHO KNOW Mr. Nevinson's autobiographical and travel books might suppose that he had no more adventure to relate. But there was one field of experience which remained unrecorded, and to that he takes us in this, the most adventurous of all his books. It tells the story of his "double life" when "living in two different ages at the same time." "One is called the present, and the other the past, but the two are so closely united that the difference becomes of small account."

It is a life such as all of us must have lived in a certain measure, and in a greater measure in proportion as our minds are steeped in the history and literature of the past—"in the dark backward and abysm of time"—and have a sufficiently vivid sense of the present to recognize in it what belongs to an earlier age. But Mr. Nevinson has rare qualifications. He is a scholar and man of letters, with the capacity to project himself into the life described by Greek and Roman writers, or by English and German poets. He is also a man whose lot it has been to be present again and again at the center of affairs where some dark chapter of modern history was in the making—the South African War, the Balkan Wars, the Dardanelles campaign in the World War, or the investigation of the slave trade in Angola, the Turkish atrocities in Macedonia or conditions in Russia, Mesopotamia or India. In the course of these wanderings it often happened that great events of the past, always vividly present to his mind, impinged on events taking place before his eyes, on the same spot. This volume presents a series of such double scenes.

* * *

Thus he tells us "how, being in the Syrian Desert beside the Euphrates, I saw the King of Babylon return from the Wilderness." As he walked along the bank of the ancient river, "which was sweeping down its course in streaks of blue and brown," he looked south down the water, and as in a mirage saw the city rise, not far away; and he draws a picture of the sentinels upon the 250 towers, and the priests of the Temple of Bel, and the Ethiopians with drawn swords before the palace, and within, the bedchamber of Nebuchadnezzar, the King of Kings, who "had disappeared in the night."

Or again, when he is standing at a lofty point on the shores of the Black Sea the vision comes to him of the war-worn army of Xenophon arriving there after its perilous march from Syria; and there follows a brilliant miniature biography of the zestful young friend of Socrates, the hero of the "Anabasis." It is while he is in the Dardanelles listening to shells fired from the Asiatic shore screaming over his head that he looks southward to the Plain of Troy and sees the black ships of ancient Greece drawn up on the beach and the heroes of the Trojan War piteously engaged in single combat. In Spalato the Emperor Dioclетian comes before him discoursing placidly on the martyrdom of Christians. At Rollancourt, in France, during the World War, he looks upon the Battle of Agincourt. At Chinon he sees Joan of Arc, at Jena he watches the battle won by Napoleon, in African Angola he witnesses the sacrifice of Livingstone, and walking in Aldershot he accompanies the blind poet Milton to his home.

* * *

"The bare fact that the past is gone forever," he says, "is one of the innumerable marvels among which we live." But the past which comes to him in these visions is not faded, nor even "purified by time"; it reappears

HENRY W. NEVINSON

directly before him, with the realism, alternately gross and beautiful, of life, its commonplaceness, its terror and splendor, and its speculative wonder. Not so very different from the present—yet different in some ways. He is again and again impressed by its cruelty, by the recurrence of unendurable anguish, the ancient delight in inflicting pain which he finds to be "a peculiar characteristic of mankind." From the pages of Homer he selects a series of typical passages in which the poet dwells with relish upon the details of murderous battle. But it does not escape his attention that today "the infliction of cruelty for pleasure is no longer so widely prized"; and he supposes that "that is the greatest change which has come about in man's immemorial history, for physical evolution and mechanical inventions are trivial in comparison."

But it is not with a view to drawing any conclusions that this book is written. It is for the pleasure of observing stirring events in remarkable scenes, significant from their heroic human content or tragic irony, and making his pictures in bold lines, with a preponderance of vermilion color. He poises himself on dizzy heights of writing, and in spite of stumbles here and there—as in the unsatisfactory interview with Milton—comes through to the end, without serious mishap, triumphant.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

As Right as Right

AMBROSE BIERCE, whose name is unknown probably to most Americans, was one of the most important writers produced by the United States . . . He was also a grammarian of parts . . . In fact, he was a bit of a pedant . . . So he wrote a book which he called "Write It Right; a Little Blacklist of Literary Faults" . . . Meaning, of course, "Write It Correctly; a Little Blacklist of Rhetorical Errors" . . . After 25 years, this has been republished by the Union Library Association of New York.

We always welcome aids to the budding writer . . . True, we don't want to encourage people to write, but if they *will* write we prefer them to avoid the more obvious blunders, for the sake of editors . . . Bierce was a stern mentor, and he gives his audience many pointers of value, though nothing more than a person of ordinary education ought to know . . . Alas, good usage changes with time and place; and not everything that was laudable in 1909 is approved today . . . Furthermore, Bierce was a mortal, and he made some mistakes himself.

* * *

We said Bierce was a pedant . . . We can prove it . . . "Do not," he admonishes, "say, 'I am afraid it will rain.' Say, 'I fear that it will rain'" . . . He objects to "In this connection," preferring "In connection with this matter" . . . The use of "generally" for "usually" distresses him . . . And you must not say, "You are mistaken"—If you do, he asks you, "For whom?"—You must say, "You mistake" . . . How would you like to live in a world in which people talked like that?

Bierce was also, we regret to say, a snob . . . Whatever was English, was by definition better than anything American . . . Any expression pertaining to sport or commerce was too contemptible to be admitted into a literary man's vocabulary . . . If men like Bierce were to have their way with English, it would shortly become an archaic if not a dead language.

What is worse, Bierce's information is often incomplete, and sometimes he is just plain wrong . . . He warns against the use of "antecedents" for "personal history," on the ground that "antecedents are predecessors," but he does not make it clear that "antecedents" refers to things, not persons . . . He objects to the use of "because" for "for" in the sentence, "I knew it was night, because it was dark," but he doesn't say what's wrong with it . . . He asserts that the preterit forms of the verbs "to bet" and "to quit" are "betted" and "quitted," whereas Webster gives these forms as second choice.

* * *

Bierce tells us we should say "I can but go" instead of "I cannot but go" . . . He does not realize that the two expressions have different meanings . . . The first means, "I can only go"; the second, "I cannot help going" . . . Pedantically protesting against "Man is liable to err," he says, "Man is not liable to err, but to error" . . . Even if we grant his point, we should prefer him to say what he means, which is, "Man is liable not to err, but to error."

"If 'militate' meant anything it would mean 'fight,' but there is no such word" . . . But there is . . . Of "vest" for "waistcoat," Bierce says, "This is American, but as all Americans are not in agreement about it it is better to use the English word" . . . But Bierce doesn't mean that all Americans are in disagreement; he means that not all Americans are in agreement . . . It would have been just as easy to say so.

Finally, the use of "United States" as a singular noun rouses Bierce to one of his longest paragraphs . . . "The fact that we are in some ways one nation," he says, "has nothing to do with it; it is enough to know that the word is plural—if not, what is 'State'? It would be pretty hard on a foreigner skilled in the English tongue if he could not venture to use our national name without having made a study of the history of our Constitution and political institutions. Grammar has not a speaking acquaintance with politics, and patriotic pride is not schoolmaster to syntax" . . . Which, we presume, explains why it is always announced in the English press that "the Government are considering the problem."

So, you see, this book, although it contains many excellent hints, is dangerous to use . . . Because it is of use only to those who know enough not to need it.

Macmillan is the American publisher of Sir Percy Sykes's "History of Exploration." The English edition (Routledge) was reviewed in these columns on May 2.

A Time That Has Ended

James Shore's Daughter, by Stephen Vincent Benet. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

STEPHEN VINCENT BENET, who likes to consider what deep-dwelling influences stir the waters of American life, has told, in "James Shore's Daughter," a story of the era of huge fortunes. He has presented his study of a time that had already begun when James Shore dug his millions out of the Lucky Dollar Mine at Gunflint in the eighties, and closed with the world-wide crash of business.

He picked his period, then characters to people it. There is James Shore, the copper magnate, ruthless, yet in his personal relations lovable, a pioneer in whom the pioneer instinct took the form of money making, a man whose name became a legend for the fortune he built, the mergers he accomplished, the men he cornered and fought and annihilated. There are James Shore's children—Aleck, who spent his time getting married and unmarried, and Violet, who was like her father but only a girl. There are the Grants, children of an artist father and an arty mother, and among these Gareth, who loved Violet and tells the story of her life and his.

There are also the people whom Violet and Gareth married: Charles Whipley Morton, of small ability himself but picked by James Shore as a son-in-law because of the power in the Morton dynasty; and the pretty English girl whom Gareth chose after he knew that Violet was out of his world. There are accessory characters—the partners in the Grant Art Galleries, the Shore retinue, Parisian aristocrats and Gareth's young brother Carlo in a brief, beautiful but irrelevant interlude. New York and Gunflint, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Switzerland, England and New England are all here. The book has much background, swiftly conveyed.

Opposed to the love of Violet and Gareth, a love that began as a childhood friendship and grew out of the interlocking of their very natures, stood James Shore's love of the power which he exercised almost without volition, as a part of the great machine that he made and had to obey. This love of power he transmitted to his daughter and in exercising it she became a great lady. Gareth *was not* great, and knew it. A promoter, an opportunist, an internationally known art expert, almost an art exploiter, he managed to gather up his integrity in hard times and turned in a small way to making pottery.

Between Gareth and Violet there would always be a link, though their lives belonged to others. Since Mr. Benet is a poet he has not written simply a tale of thwarted love, or a narrative of big business, but has gone below the superficial manifestations of the spirit of the times about which he writes, has shown how the time spirit affected such a universal experience as love between a man and a woman, and has pondered on the effect that a big figure like James Shore had on the time that came after him.

"There had been the struggle, the achievement and the Nemesis. There was nothing left at all."

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A Study of the Cultural Background of Modern Spain

The Origins of Modern Spain, by J. B. Trend. London: Cambridge University Press. 10s. 6d. net.

THE POLITICAL ORIGINS of the Spain that came awake in the "bloodless revolution" of 1931 have been dealt with completely by several hands; but little attention has been given abroad to the cultural roots of the matter. It is true that scattered essays and summary references have mentioned those writers who became known as "the generation of '98," and that antimonarchist authors like Unamuno, Pérez de Ayala and Ortega y Gasset have an international reputation; but the literary side of the story, though important, is more obvious and spectacular.

The true source of the cultural renaissance is not in the literary movement, which has long ago spent its force, but in the astonishing educational developments which preceded and survive it. None but the most cursory reference exists in English and American books and Professor Trend has done a great service to Spain and to us in telling the full story. It is a thrilling story to the outsider; to those who have come into contact with the men and women of the Institución Libre de Enseñanza and the Residencia de Estudiantes, in Madrid, the story is a matter almost of piety, and certainly of admiration and gratitude.

* * *

It is hard enough to credit the atmosphere of obscurantism in which, even today, the fight for the primitive spiritual decencies of education in Spain has to be conducted; but the imagination must fail in its attempt to picture the conditions in the middle of last century. But the fight then, as now, boiled down to the crucial issue of liberty of conscience. In 1843, Sanz del Rio, a native of Soria, went with a government scholarship to Germany and there became immersed in the ideas of the minor German philosopher Krause, which he brought back to Spain. Krause-ism has been genially ridiculed, but it was an excellent stick with which to beat the clerical and scholastic dog and the realistic Spanish mind took merely what was useful. This was particularly applicable to law and pedagogy; and when the "heresies" of Krause-ism brought the group of Spanish professor-converts to the unfavorable notice of the authorities—who took away their professorships—they founded a free school in Madrid, and the great Spanish educational regeneration began.

The story is a difficult one to tell because it is a story of remarkable, but elusive, personalities. Chief of these was Francisco Giner de los Ríos, who more than any other man has the right to be called the maker of modern Spain. For it was he, by his austerity, purity, profundity and agility of mind, who helped to make the men of the First Republic and their successors. He opened the windows of the stale classrooms; the students of the school went on excursions about the country; later, they were sent abroad—the contact with England and Germany, particularly, was valued— and, although many of his educational ideas have become commonplaces, they were completely revolutionary at the time, without ever falling into the bizarre experimentalism of the modern "crank" school.

To maintain such a school for two generations in Spain in the face of every kind of clerical intrigue and to establish other institutions imbued with the same spirit of disinterested inquiry was a feat which is startling when one realizes the difficulties. The whole of higher education was revolutionized and the clerical schools copied many of the new methods. The classic charge against such a school, especially in Roman Catholic countries, is that it is irreligious. Francisco Giner did not make the mistake of fighting an anticlerical battle. There was no absence of religious—as distinct from Roman Catholic—education at the Free School. It is not surprising that the tradition of Francisco Giner among his colleagues and pupils is that of a saint.

* * *

Professor Trend adds to this portrait several other full-length ones of men in the movement—Costa, Salmerón, Azcárate and Cossío, that venerable and delightful scholar and authority on El Greco, who survives his master. The tone of the book is fervent, appreciative and relieved by a kind irony. To the modern Englishman it is strange, for example, to find games and "the Victorian home" treated with veneration. But transposed into Spanish terms many institutions in England which have become rather formidable have in Spain a refreshing and stimulating effect. The secret of true education is the discovery of the effective stimulus and the men of this movement had this secret.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

A Modern Bard

Summit and Chasm, Poems by Herbert E. Palmer. London: Dent. 5s. net.

ALTHOUGH HIS "Collected Poems" appeared only six months ago, Mr. Herbert Palmer has collected in this new volume some 70 more poems which not only confirm his achievement but, in my opinion, greatly add to it. Most of these poems have been written during the last seven years. His earliest published poem was written in 1899. For 25 years he was ignored by the critics and by the reading public. This has been a strange, and for him a heart-rending, paradox of the modern situation; for Mr. Palmer is, in the best sense of the phrase, the one great popular poet of our time. He is a bard, twanging his lyre outside a church portal and moving on then to the inn; his sympathies are with Villon, Dunbar and Burns—the band of singing, star-struck gutter poets. And he is a true, if uneven, poet.

"Summit and Chasm," I have said, will add to his reputation. Ice and flame, heaven and hell—the opposites of his experience which we always find in his poetry together—are here again in ballad, ballade, rime and song. Though the experience is the same as in the days when Mr. Palmer first began to write, his technique has improved immensely. With this poet generally what pleases, as much as the fire he can strike out of old tunes, is his characteristic utterance—truthful, trusting, visionary, homely, a bit uncouth. He has visions; down they go, in bitter truth, gleeful or snarling, into rime, on paper. The voice—whether of Caedmon, Ishmael or Tom o' Bedlam—is the same, and one grins with recognition.

He is still an outlaw, and the modest success of his work in the last few years has not spoiled him. Without losing anything of his essential character, he has gained in self-criticism, and now he polishes what he writes as carefully as a Keats. I like his naïveté, his wild enthusiasm; he eats a lunch of gooseberry pudding and says "zigzag goes my brain and away goes my heart"; he sings the song of Ishmael in the desert. But even more I like the perfection which he attains in a song with the wildness subdued. The first poem of "Summit and Chasm" begins:

I will put a stark song in thy mouth;
Swords shall slant from thy nostrils,
But the quick-running brooks of thy heart
Shall sigh like far rock-rills.
Thy gums shall be full of the incense of the violet
And twining bines,
And the drenching aroma of brae and bent,
Mauve heath and pines,
Though anger may strive with judgment,
Reddening thine eyes,
Thy heart shall be full of the mountain
And tempest
And sunshot skies.

This is a new Palmer emerging from the old, wiser as a poet, better in every way. He is one of the very few older poets who may still do anything. He deserves to be known, and readers could not better approach his work than by way of the present volume.

G. W. STONIER.

Bacon, Dedicated Spirit

Bacon, by Charles Williams. New York: Harper. $3.50.

THERE is an altogether appropriate richness and dignity about this book, a certain heightened style and a compactness of phrase which it is hardly an exaggeration to call Baconian. This biographical critical and interpretative study will not supersede Spedding's massive volumes in the estimation of scholars. nor does Mr. Williams intend that it should do so. But time is short and Spedding is long; and the best substitute for "The Letters and the Life of Francis Bacon" that we know of is provided, within the compass of 300 pages, in this book. For all but the most determined specialist it is, indeed, better than Spedding. For Mr. Williams has devoted arduous hours to the study of poetry and the poetic law; and he sees in Bacon, though not, strictly speaking, a poet and even less—thank heaven!—a Shakespeare, a great creative genius and a dedicated spirit. The Wordsworthian phrase is appropriate and the analogy to Wordsworth is made by Mr. Williams. "I made no vows but vows were made for me," says Wordsworth, narrating the experience of that memorable morning during his first vacation from Cambridge, "that I should be . . . a dedicated spirit." There is a like sense of consecration in the character and career of Francis Bacon: a consecration to truth. Not all the wearisome quest of great place and high influence, not all the distractions and responsibilities of public life, not even the disgrace and fall from grandeur ever obscured for him the task to which he had dedicated himself.

* * *

This idea runs through the texture of Mr. Williams's book, occasionally sinking beneath the surface of the narrative as it sank beneath the surface of Bacon's outer life; but never lost sight of long enough to be forgotten. With fine literary art Mr. Williams holds the balance between the two parts of the work of interpretation; on the one hand he tells again, with a nice discrimination in the emphasis upon essentials, the story of Bacon's career and analyzes the character and motives of the great man, and on the other hand he displays the essential ideas of the Baconian program for the reform of the method of inquiry into natural science. The two themes, the outward and the inward, are sometimes sounded separately, sometimes mingle in a sort of counterpoint; for it is impossible to interpret Bacon's character unless one interprets at the same time his thought. It was the failure to realize this necessary interconnection of his career and his philosophy that made Miss Mary Sturt's recent biography of Bacon so much less satisfactory than it might have been had she not permitted her interest in Jacobean life and politics to obscure the significance of her subject's genuinely great achievement: his contribution to the stock of ideas.

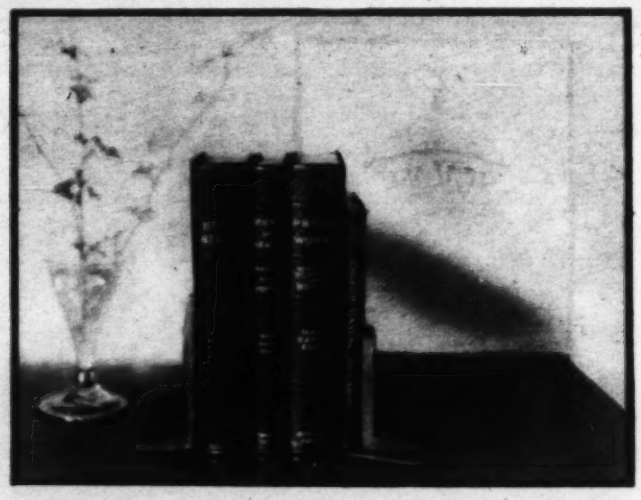
No such scant justice is done to Bacon's thought in Mr. Williams's book. The most moving and the profoundest pages are devoted to his exposition of the mighty and ambitious program of investigation and induction which Bacon bequeathed "to the foreign nations and the next ages." But the biographical portion is also excellently accomplished. Never have we read a better account of Bacon's relations with the Earl of Essex or a better statement of the case for and against him at the time of his disgrace; and though the time has, it may be thought, gone by when it was considered necessary to refute Pope and Macaulay on this, there is an eloquent and sober dignity about Mr. Williams's refutation that is very satisfying.

* * *

A noteworthy characteristic of a noteworthy book is the interruptions in the narrative and critical portions when general comments are introduced upon those characteristics of Elizabethan and Jacobean life and society which differ so bewilderingly from the dominant traits of the life around us today. Especially interesting is the discussion of the rôle of the Favorite at the Court of Elizabeth and James, where the personage exalted to the place of bright particular star held a recognized position with functions no less definite because they were not specified in any law of the land. Another very arresting passage has to do with the virtue of ostentation—not a vice, as most modern men would hold it, but a virtue which is the outward manifestation of magnanimity.

A word of caution is perhaps necessary. The reader of this thoughtful book should not permit himself to be put off by Mr. Williams's style. Undeniably there is something of a tendency to "over-write"; but either one quickly becomes accustomed to it or else it is more apparent in the opening pages.

SAMUEL C. CHEW.



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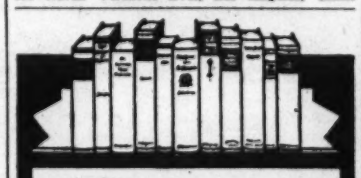

When you purchase a BOOK advertised in the Weekly Magazine Section, please let the publisher know of your response to his Monitor advertisement.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Bright Balloon . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

May I commend in the highest terms the article entitled "The Bright Balloon" by Mr. Rufus Steele, which appeared in your Weekly Magazine Section of March 14. I believe this article will have a most constructive effect in clarifying the issues on the booze question and in placing the problem where it really belongs, that is, in the field of individual thought and conduct. The individual, whose faculties through right thinking are employed in healthful, useful and joyous activities, has clearly no need or place for drinking in his scheme of daily living.

But right thinking and right conduct are not things which can be enforced by outside compulsion. Rather they are retarded by the attempt at such compulsion. Broad vision and higher ideals must replace narrow and limited views in pointing the way to individual happiness. There has been much wasted effort along the line of compulsion. Articles such as Mr. Steele's will help greatly to direct future efforts along the right line.

WALTER DREW.

New York City.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I find of special interest the article "The Bright Balloon" by Rufus Steele in your Magazine of March 14.

I am one of those who felt that to have put prohibition into the Federal Constitution was a grave error in which the whole nation shared—that regulation by the states is the correct system for control. As the enactment of prohibition was the nation's reaction to the saloon, so in repeal special emphasis was laid on the purpose to maintain its banishment.

Mr. Steele's article is disquieting. It discloses a change of tactics, the same old skill but under a new guise: that all of twentieth century cleverness in drink advertising is being addressed to a generation that never saw the saloon in its evil fruits. The appeal is presented as an enticing phase of the "new youth" movement, an essential element in the "joy of living" and youthful "emancipation," and all at a period of unsettlement of all peoples, of widespread cynicism concerning our institutions and of the immeasurable experimentation on which the whole world is embarked. In other words, at a time when clear brains were never so important.

It is certainly up to society to confront a new generation of youth not with prohibition but with the futility of this deification of drinking, which has its roots in nothing but greed, and to present to youthful imaginations some better appeal, some stimulative vision of creative effort to take its place.

JAMES B. WEAVER.

Des Moines, Iowa.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

All hail the Weekly Magazine Section and its article "The Bright Balloon" (in Magazine Section of March 14) by Rufus Steele!

Seven times round the citadel of booze marched Rufus Steele, and then what a trumpet blast he gave, and how suddenly the walls of camouflaged liquor were seen to crumble.

In exposing the present vicious propaganda using social channels to induce the public to "go modern" with the gilded saloon, the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, through its invaluable service to our beloved country, has become an absolute necessity to every American home.

C. D. STEARNS,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Retired.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

* * *

Crime . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I was deeply interested in the article entitled "Regarding Crime —How Would You Stop It?" which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor for April 11.

Articles of this kind are admirably designed to stimulate constructive thinking, and are worthy of wide circulation.

I want to take this occasion also to thank you for the things you said about post office inspectors. While we have never sought publicity, it is nevertheless pleasing to have our work commented upon so favorably.

Sincerely yours,
K. P. ALDRICH,
Chief Inspector, Post Office Department.
Washington, D. C.

. . Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

come at the same time to a whole lot of men."

Plant capital, equally, has done its mad rushing, only to zigzag back to normal and find the less fantastc and more reasonable way. The truth is, plant capital hasn't waited for a labor clamor on top of a world depression to give it boldness to go the limit on machines. Going the profitable limit is its regular if not wholly understood custom. The rights of a manufacturer's workers might be very evenly offset at times by the rights of his stockholders. Extensive machine installation is enormously expensive; the wise plant managers wait to see a positive and long demand for the goods the prospective machines are going to turn out.

Still, the moral balance does come into play and they who choose to ignore it seem to pay a price. At times greedy plant operators, wishing to thrive by heedlessly pushing down the pay roll, or seeing a seeming opportunity to cut the ground from under a competitor, have piled in the machinery as though it were impossible to get too much of a good thing. Yet the annals of industry contain no startling stories of fortunes in profits piled up in this way, but only records of outfits that went on the financial rocks with more machinery than they knew what to do with. In arguments on foreclosure orders and creditors' settlements such terms as "bad shop practice" and "lack of production prudence" were used. But "fracture of the moral law in economics" would have covered just as well.

The men who devise machinery and the men who buy it and put it to use stoutly maintain that machinery increases rather than diminishes the total number of jobs for workers. The observations of economists are not altogether conclusive. It is not the general result but the particular instance, however, that causes the suffering and arouses worker apprehension. A group or a class of workers thrown off their jobs by a new machine drift into other jobs, but these jobs seldom pay as well and often necessitate moving the family to some other town. The worker's son may profit directly by the invention that played havoc with his father, but the tragedy of father is a real one, at least for a time.

There is a fundamental often overlooked about this whole machine business. Machines, put together of metals extracted from one hole in the ground and functioning smoothly with the application of oil extracted from another hole, are themselves part and parcel of materiality and therefore productive of illusion. Because as tools they could deliver almost incredible results and bring influx of wealth, men have endowed them with life, ascribed to them vast powers, and finally have feared them as evil gods that had got out of hand. But in the end Moloch always tumbles down in pieces because Moloch never had any inherent life or power to exalt him to the skies.

There may be loud tumults, brash beginnings and blatant boastings, but in the sanity that must see, sooner or later, a satisfactory set-up of hours and working conditions and an acceptable splitting of factory returns between management, workers and investment, machinery, regardless of the extent of its use, will play not the part of a dictatorial master, but of a listening slave.

This is the consensus of those who seemed to me wisest of the various men I have contacted recently on the industrial horizon. Concerning the why and wherefore of their deduction they did not appear eager to go deeper into details. Yet should one care to push back of an effect to causes that make themselves felt by both elemental dudgeon and chances-weighing management, he will find things to impress him, even though they are never set down in so many words on office cost sheets or on the grimy tally cards in shops.

The United States, this inner look discloses, may be rated as in essence a spiritual manifestation. In industry as in other lines of complex American life, it is a spiritual destiny that is working out. The workable code for such an industry, providing for reasonable labor hours at ample pay and for due returns to management and capital structure, was formulated and passed along about 2000 years ago. Its bases are practical industrial principles, such, for instance, as the axiom that doing unto others as one would have others do unto him assures the fullest production and the soundest wares.

It was a seer looking up from a carpenter's bench, one suddenly remembers, who set before human activities, perennially troubled by a false sense of competition, the only lasting and triumphing evaluation of individual rights and of collective right that today is known among men.

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Farm Equipment in Demand

Exports of farm equipment from the United States to the 12 leading markets registered a gain of 48 per cent in the first quarter of 1934 compared with the corresponding period of 1933, according to figures compiled in the machinery and agricultural implements division of the Department of Commerce.

The value of export shipments of items in this class during the January-March period of 1934 totaled $2,907,000 compared with $1,963,000 in the first three months of 1933.

Canada was the largest market, its purchases of $1,006,000 in the 1934 quarter representing a gain of 34.5 per cent over the 1933 period. Shipments to South Africa, Australia, and the United Kingdom registered large gains, bearing out reports that a marked revival in the implement trade is in progress in those countries.

Farmers in foreign countries, the report states, are in great need of new equipment and the American exporter is in a more favorable position to obtain such business now that the dollar exchange has fallen. Lack of exchange facilities and import restrictions are still interfering with the free movement of farm machinery to certain European and Latin-American countries. Had it not been for these factors, it is pointed out, the gain during the first quarter of the current year would probably have been larger.

China Buys Motorcars

There were 50,000 motor vehicles in all of China on the first of January, 1934, according to a census compiled by A. V. Smith, United States Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, and submitted to the Department of Commerce. This total includes 30,107 passenger cars, 10,184 motorbuses, 7065 trucks and 2667 motorcycles.

Registrations showed an increase of approximately 15 per cent over estimates made on Jan. 1, 1933. Net imports of motor cars and trucks into China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Manchuria) during 1933 totaled 4907 units, valued at $3,070,862. Of this total 2858 were passenger cars valued at $1,810,726 and 2049 motor trucks and buses valued at $1,260,136. Net imports of parts and accessories aggregated $421,546.

In general, Trade Commissioner Smith states, the automotive trade in China held its own throughout 1933, showing an approximate increase of 19 per cent in the total net importations of motor vehicles. During the last half of 1933, the report states, American vehicles regained their supremacy in China proper due to the improvement in silver exchange incident upon the depreciation of the American dollar.

. . Ex-President

(Continued from Page 3)

enormous correspondence. Over twoscore leading newspapers reach him every day. Early morning and late night and a good part of the day find him busily occupied, dictating letters, reading, summing up and measuring every phase of the Administration which succeeded his. He is not only fully informed, but most accurately informed. He makes it his business to be so informed. The present and future of the American commonwealth, the well-being of its people, are the greatest interests of his life. His profound knowledge of economics, both world and national, and of monetary matters, enable him to obtain a perspective of current history possessed by few others.

His home is a mecca for thinking men from all sections of the land, men whose fingers are on the pulse of the country. Palo Alto is their main objective when they start on a trip to California. That simply furnished study, from the wide windows of which the beautiful Santa Clara Valley can be seen far as the eye can reach, is the scene of many a discussion, many a talk, which if published would mean much to the world.

But Mr. Hoover plays the game. That has been a tenet of his whole life. The American people spoke for a New Deal. No word from him in any way shall hamper the working out of that Deal. Let it have a full, fair tryout, such as the Democratic Party would not give his deal when it was new. Let the people judge for themselves that for which they cast their ballot. No one knows better than Mr. Hoover how greatly recovery was retarded deliberately by purely political obstruction. He observed and studied obstruction tactics at first hand, and no doubt could lead in much-advanced methods did he wish to follow such a course against the present Administration. But he has insisted against such a course. Believing that the country is strong enough to recover of itself in time, he urges that that time be not again delayed by political means. To use his own phrase of years ago, he is not one who "plays politics with human misery." So it is that the former President has refused steadfastly from the first to make any public utterance. His self-imposed silence has remained inviolate, silence which a lesser man might well have broken, more than once. It is a significant fact that notwithstanding the many people with whom Mr. Hoover has talked, and corresponded, no slightest expression of his views has ever been made public. He has the faculty for inspiring an extraordinary loyalty from those who are close to him.

So the days and weeks pass, in that quiet home at the top of San Juan hill, on the Stanford campus at Palo Alto. A great American is taking an earned vacation.

Ireland Exports Linen

Exports of flax and flax manufactures from Northern Ireland to the United States in March were valued at more than double the figure for March, 1933, according to a report from Belfast to the United States Department of Commerce.

Shipments in March, 1934, were valued at $1,410,830 compared with $686,895 in March, 1933. Cumulative exports for the first quarter of 1934 registered a value of $3,495,139 against $2,072,646 in the same period in 1933.

A comparison of the exports in the first quarter of 1934 with those of the corresponding period of 1933 shows increased shipments of piece goods.

International TRADE DIRECTORY

HAVE you something to sell abroad? Do you need an agent to represent you in another country? Do you want to buy goods of foreign manufacture? Are you an agent or broker seeking new connections?

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Through its widespread organization, the Monitor often can assist an advertiser by securing valuable information regarding goods, markets, trade conditions, distribution, etc., in various countries. Inquiries about this service may be made when an order for advertising is placed.

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It will be greatly appreciated if those responding to advertisements in this group will make particular mention of the International Trade Directory and The Christian Science Monitor.

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For Price List and general information write
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Those who are in touch with business developments at home or abroad will find much to interest them in the advertisements on this page.

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BON AMI
. . . the cleanser that doesn't scratch
Made in three handy forms . . . Cake, Powder and the Deluxe Bathroom Package
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The Perfect Lubricant for Motor Cars
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Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A.
London—40 Conduit St.; Paris—14 Boul. Poissoniere; Hamburg — 38 Glashuttenstrasse; Cape Town—73 Albert Rd.; Toronto—182 Spadina Ave.

. . Democracy

(Continued from Page 4)

out impairing the responsibility of the people for the conduct of policy or, to put it another way, how to harmonize democracy with the need for the scientific technique and rapid decisions indispensable to modern government.

* * *

The world is just now in the full tide of experimentation to modernize government. Four British communities, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, have found a provisional solution through the coalition of opposing parties in a so-called national government. The French people adopted the same device in order to stabilize the franc and are now looking round to see if anything better can be found within the limits of democracy.

Holland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Estonia are all consciously facing the problem along the line best suited to their special conditions. The defeat of the referendum proposals designed to strengthen the Swiss executive and the strengthening of the Estonian executive are fresh in our memories.

In the United States the problem is being met in a bolder and more thoroughgoing manner. It is not easy to say which method will prove to be the best or how a new equilibrium between the powers of government will be established. But of one thing we can be quite sure—that in 1940 democracy will be a stage further on in the steady progress it has made since the industrial revolution. For, in the last analysis, it is industrialism which has sealed the fate of undemocratic systems of government.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG of Michigan has been mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for President in 1936. He has written books about Alexander Hamilton, and was an editor before he became a Senator.

LUCIA SHEPARDSON has known the Hoover family for many years, and wrote articles about them during Mr. Hoover's Administration.

ALFRED ZIMMERN is Director of the Geneva School of International Studies, and is also widely known as a classical scholar. In 1929 he published "The Prospects of Democracy and other Essays."

HAROLD J. LASKI is noted for his iconoclastic writings on political and economic subjects. He is the author of "Democracy in Crisis."

PEGGY SCOTT, of London, is a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section. Most of her articles are about women and young people of note.

RUFUS STEELE needs no introduction to readers of The March of the Nations column. His article entitled "The Bright Balloon" in the Magazine Section for March 14 threw new light on the liquor problem. Today, Mr. Steele turns to industry, a field in which he has made many first-hand investigations. He deals with the human problems arising from the development of the machine age.

MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER wrote the article on the International Houses which appeared in last week's Magazine Section.

MAJ.-GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT, chief of staff of the United States Army from 1914 to 1917, began his first-hand acquaintance with the American Indians of the West almost 60 years ago. After a distinguished career as soldier and public servant, he passed away on April 30 this year.

Receiverless Telephone

The telephone subscriber of the future will not need to be near his instrument with his ear and mouthpieces connected to it by a wire. He will be able to sit or stand a couple of yards away and hear his caller through a loudspeaker while he himself speaks to a microphone. Such is the claim of the Post Office Research Station in London.

The design of this up-to-date telephone has not yet been finally settled, but it will probably be in the form of an oblong box containing both microphone and loudspeaker. Both instruments incorporate special small-size moving-coil reproducers similar to those in radio sets, but with exceptionally high performance.

The main difference which the engineers had to overcome was that of interference between microphone and loudspeaker. This has been achieved and the new telephone will soon be available to the public.

"I said good-bye to my washday troubles when I began using Chipso," *says this smart young mother*

BETTY, TOMMY, MRS. BENKERT AND BOB, PHOTOGRAPHED IN THEIR HOME IN DAYTON, OHIO

"I may have a washboard downstairs, but I don't know what it's for any more," Mrs. C. R. Benkert told us. "When you have good Chipso suds, dirt comes out *without* hard rubbing.

"I get more suds out of Chipso than from other laundry soaps I've tried. Chipso suds fill the tub. They don't die down to a miserable scum when the clothes go in. That is why it is so easy, with Chipso, to get the clothes clean. I don't have to boil the white pieces. Chipso makes them WHITE AS SNOW. Yet Chipso is particularly SAFE FOR COLORS. I never have any trouble with things fading now. I am sure all the clothes wear longer for being washed with such a safe soap.

"Chipso helps me hurry through dishwashing, too. It makes a rich body of suds to take up the grease and it agrees with my hands like a good toilet soap. I couldn't get along without my regular supply of Chipso. Sometimes I buy a dozen boxes at a time just to make sure of having plenty on hand!"

Snowy white . . without harsh treatment

Don't endanger clothes you have spent good money for by washing them in cheap flakes or strong, harsh soaps and powders. Chipso is not adulterated with harsh, "dirt-cutting" ingredients. It loosens dirt quickly because it is SOAPIER. Its RICHER SUDS are SAFE. Nothing in them to dry out your hands, fade colors or injure the finer pieces in the wash. And it takes so little Chipso to make a big suds that the large box at its low price is a wonderful value—the *best* value in rich, safe soap on the market today!

Chipso *makes clothes wear longer*

Mr. Rabbit takes the floor ... AND HE'LL *HOLD* IT, TOO

BELOW: *The deep blue color of this floor, Sealex Linoleum No. 1114, contrasts charmingly with the soft pastel shades of the wall, Sealex Wall-Covering No. 7965. The decorative wall inset at the right is an interesting variation of the bunny design used in the special Sealex Linsignia, which is set in the center of the floor. Furniture courtesy of Moon Dog's Wonderland, New York City. (Actual color photograph.)*

Timid? Not this little bunny! He's not afraid of spilled milk—or knocked over glasses of orange juice . . . or of sudden showers blowing through the window. He'll keep his place on the floor for years on end.

Because, you see, he's made of Sealex Linoleum—stain-proof, water-proof, accident-proof, *baby-proof!*

And what a beautiful, individual floor this is! We've made it possible for you to design your own floor to get just the effect you want. First you choose your Sealex pattern. Then "frame" it in a contrasting border—these come ready-cut and add very little to the cost. Then, as a finishing touch, a decorative inset in harmony with the spirit of the room, such as the bunny under the umbrella.

SEALEX WALL-COVERING. This nursery has the newest idea in wall decoration—linoleum-type walls. Imagine walls that are as easy to wash and keep clean as a Sealex Floor—walls that will never fade, crack or need repainting—walls that will last a lifetime.

Congoleum-Nairn Inc., manufacturers of Sealex Linoleum Floors and Sealex Wall-Covering, again greets its friends among the readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Our first full color page in the twenty-fifth anniversary issue of the Monitor met with such warm response that we intend to tell you more about Sealex in the months to come—through more advertising in your newspaper.

Sealex, you know, is the original, stain-proof, easy-to-clean linoleum with the colors inlaid clear through. There are cheerful patterns in Sealex Linoleum and Sealex Wall-Covering appropriate for every room. They will add charm and beauty to your home. And for churches, reading rooms, public buildings, offices and stores where maximum durability is desired, there are the heavier weight Sealex Linoleums that come in a wide variety of distinctive designs. Sealex Battleship Linoleum of the heavy-duty type is being installed in your own Administration Building in Boston, Massachusetts.

You will find Sealex materials comparatively inexpensive to use in either new construction or remodeling work. They can be installed without costly and time-consuming preparatory work. And remember, too, that Sealex maintenance costs are practically nil.

We thank you for your interest in Sealex and ask that you continue to help us promote Monitor-advertised Sealex Linoleum Floors and Sealex Wall-Covering for use in your homes, your churches, your reading rooms and public buildings, and in your business offices and stores.

Write us for further information—and for names of stores near you that sell Sealex, genuine inlaid linoleums of the very highest quality, made by America's largest manufacturer of smooth-surface floorings.

CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.
171 Belgrove Drive Kearny, N. J.
Also manufacturers of the famous Congoleum Gold Seal Rugs.

SEALEX
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INLAID LINOLEUM FLOORING

and SEALEX *Wall-Covering*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR